Bombay Chronicle

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DHEBAR CALLS FOR UNFLINCHING LOYALTY

Congress Is Symbol Of Our Progress

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

THE Congress President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar today called upon Congressmen to give their unflinching loyalty to the ideals of the Congress which had pledged itself to the goal of a democratic socialist cooperative commonwealth.

IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE 63RD SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS HERE THIS AFTERNOON, MR. DHEBAR SAID: "WE FUMBLE FOR THE SOLUTION OF SEVERAL PROBLEMS. IT IS NOT THAT THE SOLUTIONS ARE NOT THERE. THERE IS LACK OF CLARITY NEITHER ON THE SUBJECT MATTER NOR ON THE SOLUTION BUT ON THE BASIC ISSUE OF LOYALTY.

"I beg humbly to submit that what we have to build up is the loyalty to the ideal. Physical organisation, study, training, equipment and activity are of value in their own places. Without, however, the fundamental loyalties to the ideals of the organisation, all of them are of little consequence as we noticed at the time of S.R.C. difficulties."

Text Of Congress President's Address On Pages 12, 15

Mr. Dhebar added: "The disruption in an organisation cannot be ended, unless its components seal up their loyalties and break the distance between profession and practice. Congress has also something to learn from this truth."

DEMOCRACY

Mr. Dhebar dwelt at length on the ideals of socialism and democracy and said democracy in India was crossing its first hurdles.

"Caste holds us tight, communalism lies hidden under our skin, provincialism waits at our door-step.

"Even so, not all of us realise that the whole picture belies our professions. It is the primary responsibility of the Congress as the guardian of the country's freedom and the torch-bearer of its progress to work for all that it has promised. A revolution de-

Continued On Page 5 Column 1

Mahtab Suggests Use Of Atom To End Poverty

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

MOVING the resolution on international affairs at the plenary session of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Harekrushna Mahtab said that in the present context of world tension, someone, some country with reputation and tradition of moral force, should speak up unequivocally against the mad armaments race and manufacture of atom and hydrogen bombs.

Dr. Mahtab said that the resolution could be broadly split into three parts, the first dealing with an appeal to the big Powers having atom and hydrogen bombs, the second containing suggestions for the achievement of disarmament and the third reminding our own people to live up to our professions so that their voice might be heard.

Dr. Mahtab said that man's mastery of power and energy by itself was not bad.

In fact, such scientific discoveries as those of atom were necessary for the removal of problems of poverty and disease of human beings.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 3)

The Opening Scene

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, Jan. 18.

ONE thousand one hundred and sixteen delegates, out of 4,000 attended the open session of the Congress, today.

The session commenced with the singing of the dande Mataram followed by a welcome song in Assamese.

The Congress President, Mr. Dhebar, was conducted to the dais by Prime Minister Nehru, Union Cabinet ministers, members of the Working Committee, the chairman, Mr. Mhendra Mohan Chaudhuri, and other members of the Reception Committee.

The attendance at the beginning was rather thin but as the session continued more people—men, women and children—started coming in and soon more than half the space in the pandal was occupied.

HOT WEATHER

The weather was unusually hot for this part of the season and most people had to take off their upper woollen garments.

The welcome song was specially composed for the occasion and a group of boys and girls sang it in chorus.

As the president, dressed in dhoti, kurta and jawahar jacket and a shawl round his neck, mounted the dais there were loud cheers from the delegates and visitors and Mr. Dhebar acknowledged them with folded hands. —UPI.

Chou To Visit Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 18.

Chinese Premier Crou-En-lai has accepted an invitation from President Gamal Abdel Nasser to visit Egypt and will make the voyage next spring, Radio Cairo reported today.

The invitation and acceptance were announced by the Chinese Ambassador In Cairo, who met Nasser today.

The Egyptian President also talked with the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Ali Yawar Jung today. —UPI-AFP.

Soviet Aid To China

MOSCOW, Jan. 18.

An agreement providing for Soviet scientific and technological aid to China and for a common scientific research programme between the two countries was signed today at Moscow, the Tass news agency reported.

Agreements for scientific cooperation were also signed by the Ministers of higher education and the Chinese and Soviet Academies of Agricultural Science of China and the Soviet Union.—UPI-AFP.

Soviet-Afghan Pact Signed

MOSCOW, Jan. 18.

A Soviet-Afghanistan border agreement was signed here today by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Afghan Ambassador Abdul Hakim. Tass news agency reported.—UPI-AFP.

Only Interim Note

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Acting British Prime Minister Richard Butler said last night that the recent British reply to Soviet leaders was only an "interim note" and that "a second letter will be sent when the Foreign Secretary has received the Prime Minister's reply."—UPI-AFP.

Sunday Smile

Honest, I wasn't laughing at you, it was your twin brother!" "And what's so ruddy funny about him?" "He's so like you!"

SUNDAY STAR

Mala Sinha hits the jackpot in "Devar Bhabhi" just released in the city. Her telling portrayal in the conflict-torn social drama will be her our Sunday Star this week.

Stop Arms Race: PM Repeats Plea

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

MR. NEHRU TODAY REITERATED HIS APPEAL TO THE BIG POWERS TO PUT A STOP TO THE ARMAMENT RACE OR "AT LEAST REDUCE THE ARMS THEY POSSESS TO BEGIN WITH."

Owing to the atom bombs and the armament race, he said, the peace-loving people of the world felt as if they were standing on a volcano, which might erupt any moment.

Speaking on the resolution on the international situation, he asked for resumption of talks on disarmament.

In these talks both the Soviet Union and the United States must participate.

"Without either of them, these talks will be a fiasco," he said.

Mr. Nehru said that the role that India was playing in the world affairs today was a 'historic one".

He quoted a statement made to him in private by a leader of a big world power "I would not mention his name, but he admitted that if India had not taken up this role for maintaining world peace, some other power would have to do it," he said.

This foreign statesman, Mr. Nehru said, did not like India's foreign policy and "in fact is opposed to it."

WAR AVERTED

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the part played by India with some other countries of Asia, Africa and even of Europe had, in fact, averted a world war.

When the "big giants" had armed themselves to the teeth and

Continued On Page 5 Column 4

Sino-Nepali Pact

KATMANDU, Jan. 18.

The Sino-Nepali trade agreement on Tibet signed in Katmandu on September 20, 1956, has been ratified by King Mahendra of Nepal, an official communique released here today, announced.

The agreement, which abrogates the century-old Tibet-Nepal treaty of friendship, has already been signed by Mr. Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Peoples Republic of China, the communique said.—UPI.

Polio Vaccine Aftermath

OAKLAND (California), January 18.

The Cutter Pharmaceutical Laboratory was ordered today to pay 139,000 dollars in damages to the parents of two children who had been paralysed after receiving injections of defective anti-polio vaccine. They were also ordered to pay legal costs.—UPI.-AFP.

French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd on Saturday had a final talk at Chequers, the country residence of British premiers.

NEHRU DEPLORES INDISCIPLINE AMONG STUDENTS

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

ADDRESSING the students of the Gauhati University this evening, Mr. Nehru said that India was beckoning them, the world was beckoning them and it was up to them to answer to the call.

Mr. Nehru said that the students should remember that they would have to shoulder the responsibility of the country.

They must be prepared for that and they must be prepared in a big way to do big jobs.

The nation must be a disciplined one because without discipline no country could forge ahead.

Mr. Nehru wanted "emotional integration of India" and said that differences of language, custom, caste and creed should not be placed above the country's interest.

If these things were allowed to continue, the country might even lose its freedom.

HUNGER-STRIKES

Students of the present day had become "rather light hearted" and they did not understand with what effort India's independence had to be achieved.

They had taken independence for granted and become rather indisciplined.

Very often they resorted to hunger-strike on flimsy grounds.

They led satyagrahas—sometimes they even resorted to hunger strike when they failed to pass their examinations.

Regretting this phase in the student life, Mr. Nehru said that by such action, people abused the power of satyagraha.

They did not understand the real meaning of the word 'satyagraha.'

"The whole conception of satyagraha in our days was to try to win over the opponent by suffering ourselves," he added.

By resorting to hunger-strike on flimsy grounds they were only doing injury to themselves and to the country.

He always liked to meet students, to talk to them informally, and "if I may say so, to commune with them.

"This was because he wanted to share his hopes, his fears, his aspirations with them.

Making a brief reference to the Congress session, Mr. Nehru said that the session had passed a number of resolutions.

There was nothing extraordinary about them.

It was not difficult to pass resolutions and draft resolutions in a glowing language.

What was to be realised was why a resolution was passed.

"This is passed to resolve something. This is not a mere expression of our opinions, condemning this or praising something else.

Move On Land Reform Accepted

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

THE Subjects Committee which held an extra session this evening, adopted the official resolution on land reform and referred a non-official resolution on relief and pensions to political sufferers to the Congress Working Committee for consideration.

The non-official resolution was moved by Seth Govind Das who agreed to its reference to the Working Committee.

The deliberations of the Subjects Committee concluded at 8-30 in the night after the Congress President had thanked the members for the "businesslike manner" in which they had conducted the proceedings."

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Railways, moving the resolution on land reforms, said that agrarian reforms were linked closely with increased production on which they were laying emphasis. The States had enacted certain laws connected with land reform, but they had remained "ineffective because of difficulties in implementing them.

He said that acreage for personal ownership should be limited only to the extent that the person could himself cultivate or get it cultivated through his servants under personal supervision.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that for socio-economic revolution, land should belong to the tiller of the soil, but in bringing about this, there would be difficulties.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

As regards increasing production through intensive cultivation he said that mechanized farming or large-scale farming could not increase the per acre yield though it might reduce the cost of cultivation. Hence, co-operative farming was more suitable.

Referring to land reforms, he said: "we are not ashamed of admitting that the progress has been slow and unsatisfactory, but this was not due to lack of policy.

While advocating the fixation of ceiling on holdings, he said that land and industry were dissimilar in many respects, and so what applied to owners of industries could not exactly apply to those who possess land in regard to taxation or limiting incomes.

He pointed out that most of the difficulties in the way of land redistribution were due to the "prestige value" attached to land and not because land yielded profits to the owner.

Continued On Page 5 Column 7

U. S. Envoy To Go Home For Consultations

MOSCOW, Jan. 18.

American Ambassador to the Soviet Union Llewellyn Thompson will go to Washington shortly to confer with State Department officials on Soviet poposals for a "summit" conference.

This was stated last night by the United States Embassy.—UPI-AFP.

FIRE AT HARWELL ATOM CENTRE

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A fire which broke out on Thursday at the Harwell Atomic Research Centre was put out in a few minutes and caused no injuries, the British Atomic Energy Authority announced last night.

There was no danger from radio-active particles, the announcement said.

The fire broke out in the fume cupboard of a Harwell laboratory and spread to a wooden cabinet before it was extinguished.

An investigation is under way. —UPI-AFP.

SPANISH PLOT SMASHED

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

SPANISH authorities announced today they have thwarted a move to re-establish the Spanish Communist Party and have preferred charges against 44 persons involved in the conspiracy.

The official statement said office space had been rented to conduct an intense propaganda and recruiting campaign.

It said "a copious correspondence with Communist centres abroad" had been carried out to prepare for the "reconciliation day" disturbances.

WARM AS A VENTRICLE

WARM as a ventricle, racier and spicier than life itself, tender, human, full-blooded is the new comic strip THE HEART OF JULIET JONES starting in SUNDAY CHRONICLE, on January 26.

Juliet's sister, Eve, gets entangled with the memoirs of a frightful (but frightful!) old lady by the name of Athena Marmon and with a young he-man named Billy Carmichael. How the old Marmon wickedness challenges the spirit of Eve is spun out in one of the most dramatic cartoon stories which ever hit the Press.

DON'T FAIL TO FOLLOW THE NEW FEATURE BY STAN DRAKE—

The Heart Of Juliet Jones

Starting Sunday, January 26 in

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

DagHasNowNo Plan For Moscow Visit

LONDON, Jan. 18.

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld left here by air for New York last night after a series of meetings with British Foreign Secretary Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

Mr. Hammarskjoeld would not comment on the talks which are understood to have concerned proposals for economic aid between Arab countries withn the framework of the United Nations.

Asked by pressmen whether Hammarskjoeld intended to visit Moscow to explore the possibility of reopening the deadlocked disarmament talks, a United Nations spokesman said the Secretary-General "has no present plan for such a visit."

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

Tata Ordinary	Rs. 171 to 171-4
Indian Iron	Rs. 19.72 to 19.76
Cotton Jarilla March	Rs. 688 to 689-0
Castorseed May	Rs. 137 0
Groundnut Feb.	Rs. 157 12
Groundnut Feb.-Mar.	Rs. 31 13
Silver Mana	Rs. 188 5
Gold Maha	Rs. 110 5

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

TODAY

HINDU: Amas 30, 2014
MUSLIM: Jamada-l Akhr 28, 1377
PARSI: Amardad 21, 1327
SAKA: Pausa 29, 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 7-15 a.m.
Sunset: 6-24 p.m.
Moonrise: 6-28 a.m.
Moonset: 6-02 p.m.

Hightide: 11-49 a.m., —— p.m.
Lowtide: 6-12 a.m., 5-53 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon: January 20.
1st Q'ter: January 28.

FUCHS MAY BE AT POLE TODAY

LONDON, January 18.

TOMORROW, DR. FUCHS SHOULD PULL INTO THE SOUTH POLE, HIS "HALF WAY" MARK IN HIS BID TO LEAD HIS 12-MAN EXPLORATION AND SURVEYING PARTY ACROSS THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

Waiting at the Pole should be eight or nine reporters, the American contingent who man the base there—and New Zealand's Sir Edmund Hillary.

Dr. Fuchs and his party were today probably within 50 or 60 miles of the Pole and they will arrive at their destination about a month behind their original schedule.

The dramatic decision—whether to go on or postpone the attempt until after the dreaded Antarctic winter is over—has probably been made.

Dr. Fuchs, according to all reports reaching here, is determined to try to complete man's first overland crossing of Antarctica and short of some further unexpected deterioration in the situation, he is expected to resume his march after only a few hours' rest.

For two months, Dr. Fuchs and his band have been battling against snow ice crevasses and blizzards, as did Capt. Scott on his ill-fated expedition 46 years ago.

But whereas when Scott and his exhausted men finally stumbled to the Pole and were appealed at the utter desolation, Dr. Fuchs, as he wins through to the Pole, will receive a rapturous welcome from Americans, reporters and Hillary alike, before taking a hot shower and a well cooked meal in the underground shelters constructed there.

An official at the London headquarters of the British expedition laughed when it was suggested today that this comparative luxury, experienced after so strenuous a time, may tempt Dr. Fuchs to think again about venturing on the remaining half of his expedition. He said Dr. Fuchs would undoubtedly be grateful for the South Pole reception, but as an experienced Antarctic traveller, he was capable of weighing up the factors for and against a resumption independent of hospitality received.—NAFEN.

Poland Alarmed Over ArmsRace,SaysEnvoy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

POLAND was viewing with great alarm the armament race, the forging of rockets and the stockpiling of atomic weapons by world Powers, said Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy, Polish Ambassador to India, at a reception accorded to him by the International Club at "Questend," New Cuffe Parade, this evening.

Several moves had been made to ease the international tension and Poland had also made a small contribution towards the resolving the deadlock in the disarmament talks.

A partial solution had been proferred by Poland, stated Dr. Suchy, as a beginning, to reopen the talks, remove the suspicions and fears, and bring the nations together.

His Government, he said, proposed the creation of a zone in Central Europe where the testing or stockpiling of atomic weapons would be forbidden.

As a gesture of goodwill the Western Powers should reciprocate this move by creating such a bone in West Germany.

A similar zone should also be set up in East Germany.

Keen interest had been evinced in this proposal, Dr. Suchy said, including that of Mr. Nehru and some of the statesmen of the world.

WARSAW PACT

He defended the Warsaw Alliance, a military agreement between Central European nations, for the purposes of protection against Germany.

Many would wonder how all this fit in with his country's plan for a free zone and the unflagging efforts that his Government was making to create a climate of peaceful co-existence and prosperity.

The Warsaw Alliance, was a reluctant step but it had to come about because of the NATO and the several military pacts.

This Alliance was conceived many years after NATO.

It was a unique one in the history of the world in this that it had provisions for self-dissolution whenever an all-European Treaty was signed.

Earlier, Mr. H. H. Ismail, vice president of the International Club, welcomed the Ambassador.

Bombay Today

KALYANI INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE: Meeting to condole the death of Dr. D. G. Tendulkar 10 a.m.

PROVINCIAL RASHTRA BHASHA SABHA: Conference of Pracharakas at St. Xavier College Hall, 3 p.m.

MUNICIPAL MAZDOOR UNION: Mass rally, Sabu Siddiq Hall, Nagpada, 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY POSTAL INSTITUTE: Annual general meeting, 206 Girgaum Road, 4 p.m.

RECEPTION TO J.P.s: Under the auspices of the Citizens' Reception Committee a reception will be given to newly appointed Justices of Peace at Sadhanashram, Vile Parle 5 p.m.

SEA CADET CORPS: Ceremonial parade at 'Kunjali' 5 p.m.

RASHTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH: Mass rally of workers at Kamgar Maidan 5 p.m.

BOMBAY MARATHA SAMAJ: Felicitation to Mr. P. B. Bobade on his appointment as Justice of Peace, 5 p.m.

ALANKAR: Kathak dance and sitar recital at Hasman, Bhulabhai Desai Road, 5-45 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on 'God is Law' at Theosophy Hall, New Marine Lines, 6-15 p.m.

BAL BHAVAN: Mr. R. T. Kelawala will relate stories in Gujarati to children at 5-15 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In supersession of the earlier orders on the subject, the Government of Bombay has directed that the Scheduled Castes converts to Buddhism should be treated at belonging to the other Backward Classes and held eligible for the educational and other non-statutory consessions and fallilties available to the other Backward Classes in the different component units of the State.

Ship Released

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The s.s. "Haran," flying the Turkish flag, which was arrested by an order from the Bombay High Court, in Bombay harbour a few days back, was released, and would sail in the course of the next five or six days, according to a spokesman of the Marine Transport Company, the agents for the ship in Bombay.

The order for its arrest, on a complaint filed by some seamen for wage claims and provision of certain amenities on board the vessel, was executed by the Sheriff of Bombay on Wednesday last.

The seamen walked off the ship with the permission of the Captain last month.

As a result of negotiations between the agents and the seamen a settlement was arrived at, and the ship was released today.

Holiday On R-Day For Scarcity Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To enable persons employed on scarcity and test scarcity works to take part in the Republic Day Celebrations, the Bombay Government has decided that January 26 should be declared to be the weekly rest day in lieu of the usual day.

The day allowance for this day will be paid to the workers on January 25.

Industrial Disputes

MOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Dunlop Tyre and Rubber Company of India, Limited, Bombay; the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Limited, Baroda; and the Amar Dye-Chem Limited, Shahad, in Thana District; and their workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunals of Mr. M. R. Meher, Mr. I. G. Thakore and J. A. Baxi, respectively.

FELLOWSHIPS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18

Forty-two research fellowships in animal husbandry subjects will be awarded by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the quinquennium, 1958-63.

Each fellowship will be of the value of Rs. 250 p.m., and tenable for a period of two years.

The candidates who obtain the fellowships will conduct research at suitable centres in the country.

The total amount sanctioned for the fellowships is Rs. 3,50,000.

Poor Progress In Villages

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prof. A. Hansen, noted American economist, stated that India was an under-developed country because of the vast rural section undeveloped.

The disparity between the urban sector which was fast developing and the rural sector which was moving at a snail's pace would give rise to serious sociological difficulties, he warned.

Speaking at a meeting at the Jai Hind College yesterday, sponsored by its History and Economics Association, Prof. Hansen underlined the problems facing the developed and under-developed countries of the world.

In developed countries, he stressed, there was a growth of materialistic tendencies while in the under-developed countries the main complaint was over-population, poor technical know-how and unemployment.

Mr. T. M. Advani, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, presided over the meeting.

Time-loss due to industrial disputes during November 1957 decreased by 242,321 man-days. The average duration of dispute current at any time during the month was 5.5 days as against 5.1 days in October.

Gold Seized From Ship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Contraband gold worth more than Rs. 12,000 was today seized from the engine room of s.s. "Dara" which arrived here from the Persian Gulf ports via Karachi, on Thursday.

The vessel was kept under a watch by officers of Rummaging Section of the Bombay Customs from the time it was berthed.

Today's search, headed by Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr. R. K. Habbu, led to the discovery of two bundles, each containing six 10-tola bars.

The bags were concealed in the tunnel of the engine room.

The ownership of the gold has yet to be established.

INDIA-CHINA ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Union Minister for Defence, will inaugurate the third national conference of the India-China Friendship Association beginning from January 31 to February 2.

The conference will be followed by a week's cultural programme where famous dancers including Uday Shankar will participate.

Cost Accounting Will Be A Boon To Big Projects

BOMBAY, Saturday.

COST accounting was as important for economic health as knowledge of anatomy for nation's physical health said Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya inaugurating the third All-India Conference of Cost and Works accountants this afternoon.

Cost accounting must be deemed to be an absolute necessity in planned economy to which India was fully committed, because it visualised the industries' anatomy and helped to check the plan of development, he observed.

Mr. Vaidya mentioned that cost accounting should be adopted on a larger scale in the public sector so that the tax-payer could be aware of how his money was being spent.

IN VAST PROJECTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD UNDERTAKEN COST ACCOUNTING WOULD PROVE A GREAT BOON FOR IT WOULD SAVE A LOT OF MONEY, WHICH OTHERWISE MIGHT BE MISSPENT.

It was equally important for both the public and private sectors.

So far execution of huge public projects had not generally been subjected to cost accounting.

The importance of cost accounting, according to Mr. Vaidya, could be felt in primary functioning of costing, in controlling material consumption and manhours, in the progress of an industry, in budgetary control and in ensuring fair prices for the consumer.

Mr. V. Srinivasan, chairman of the Bombay District Society, welcomed the guest and Mr. R. Nanabhoy proposed a vote of thanks.

Mr. G. Basu, president of the Institute also addressed the large gathering comprising 250 delegates, besides students and guests.

Messages were read by Mr. R. Narayana Iyer.

Insurance Men's Parade

BOMBAY, Saturday

Insurance employees in the city observed 'Demands Day' today by staging a demonstration in front of the Zonal Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

About 5,000 employees arrived in front of the New India Assurance Company this afternoon (zonal office) and raised slogans demanding payment of bonus, deletion of obnoxious regulations in the Staff rules, etc.

Later they took out a procession to the Cama Hall where under the presidentship of Mr. Rajni Patel, president of the All-India Insurance Employees' Association, prominent trade union leaders addressed a rally.

Among those who spoke were Mr. Sushil Kavalekar, Mr. K. T. Sule, Mr. S. A. Dange, M.P.

The rally passed a resolution demanding immediate nationalisation of general insurance in the country.

It noted that the Corporation's refusal to concede the demand of bonus was a breach of solemn assurance.

The rally also called upon the Life Insurance Corporation authorities to make a beginning by giving representation to workers in the management.

AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Jan. 18

About 350 insurance employees demonstrated before the divisional office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India here today as a part of their observance of the all-India demands day.

After their office hours 350 out of 375 employees formed themselves into a procession and marched to the divisional office of the Corporation.

They shouted slogans demanding two months bonus, proper and just categorisation and nationalisation of General Insurance.

The processionists later gathered at the office of the Union, where the Union leaders addressed the employees on the significance of the 'Demands Day.'—UPI.

Supplementary Exam. For Art Students

IN order to give sufficient time to those students who were declared successful according to the old percentage basis in the Art examinations, the Government of Bombay has decided to hold a supplementary examination in the middle of June.

One hundred and sixtyone students were declared successful in the supplementary list issued on November 30, 1957. These candidates will have the option of appearing either at the regular examination to be held in March, or at the supplementary examination in June but not at the both.

Those who have already given their applications for the examination to commence in March will have the option of communicating to the Organiser, Government Higher Art Examination, that they will appear in the supplementary examination. In such a case they need not appear at the examination to be held in March.

The Government has also sanctioned an intensive course of training for the affected students of the J.J. School of Art in order to enable them to prepare for the supplementary examination properly.

This intensive course will be given after the normal school hours beginning from Monday, January 20. No extra fees will be charged for this intensive course.

House Falls On Woman

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 50-year-old woman was seriously injured and removed to the KEM Hospital when a portion of the house in which she was residing collapsed at 10-45 a.m. today.

The woman, Ramabai Kamath, was residing in House No. 38 at Worli Koliwada.

While she was in the bathroom this morning, a portion of the floor collapsed suddenly and she fell down on the ground floor.

Her son Manohar Sarwottam Kamath immediately rushed her to the KEM Hospital.

Her condition is stated to be serious.

Later the fire brigade helped the other tenants to vacate the premises.

TRIVANDRUM: The Kerala Government have agreed to a suggestion from the Union Government that the concessions and facilities to the members of the Scheduled Castes should be continued even after they have embraced Buddhism.

Rice Ban Order To Be Fought By Hotel Keepers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TO induce the Bombay State Government to withdraw the ban on serving rice and rice preparations on two days in the week, the Bombay State Hotels Federation has chalked out a plan of action.

The Federation will hold meetings at several places in the State and call upon the local authorities to forward the views of the public and of the hotel keepers to the Government.

This was disclosed by Mr. M. H. Vyas, honorary general secretary of the Federation at a Press conference today.

THE FEDERATION ALSO INTENDED TO CHALLENGE THE VALIDITY OF THE ORDER IN A COURT OF LAW, HE SAID.

A conference of people engaged in the catering trade would be held in every town and city on Friday, January 31, at 5 p.m. and at 11 a.m. the same day deputations would meat Government officers in their respective areas requesting the Government to lift the ban.

CONFERENCES

A decision was also taken by the Action Committee of the Federation to hold district and regional conferences in every part of the State, to mobilise public opinion.

The first such conference would be held at Nagpur tomorrow and would be followed by conferences at Ahmedabad, Poona, Rajkot and Surat.

If all methods to persuade the Government to withdraw the ban failed, Mr. Vyas said, the Federation would draw up a plan for direct action, but he was hopeful of a sympathetic attitude on the part of the Government.

Issue Of Family Cards In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five lakh and thirty thousand applications were received for the family cards so far at different centres, said a Government spokesman today.

Of these 4,46,000 forms have already been disposed off and the families have been given the card.

He said that at present there were long queues at Dadar and Roxy cinema centres for family card.

The Government had now permitted that instead of the head of the family any person or a servant of the family could go with the form signed by the head of the family and obtain the card.

Dry Weather Over Country

POONA, Jan. 18

Summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hours I.S.T.

Dry continental air generally prevails over the country.

A feeble western disturbances is approaching the northern divisions of West Pakistan.

Weather remained dry over the country except for scattered showers in north-east Assam. Pasighat recorded 2 cms. of rain.

Night temperatures fell in north-east India, east Uttar Pradesh and the central parts of the country.

They were below normal in east Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha and Maharashtra.—UPI.

Diamond Theft

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sequel to the arrest of the alleged "brain" behind the daring diamond burglary last Saturday from the residence of Mr. L. M. Mudie, general manager of a city oil firm, the Gamdevi police succeeded in apprehending the "fence."

Deputy Inspector P. L. Mokhashi, who is investigating the case with sub-inspector M. M. Telang, kept a close watch in the crowded locality of Bhendy Bazaar yesterday.

Soon after midday their vigil proved successful.

They rounded up the alleged "fence", Sheikh Ahmed Salam, who they believe, received a part of the stolen booty—some diamonds, which were valued at Rs. 1,500.

The recovered diamonds have been identified by Mr. Mudie as part of his stolen jewellery.

On Thursday last, deputy inspector Mokhashi arrested Prince Rana Abdul Karim, who is believed to be the "brain" behind the actual burglary.

He was remanded to police custody.

Accused Sheikh Ahmed Salam was produced this morning at the Mazagaon court.

The police requested the Magistrate to remand him to their custody pending further urgent inquiries.

Drama Troupe To Visit City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prof. Leonard Leone, who is accompanying the drama troupe from the Wayne University to Bombay is the Director of the Wayne State University Theatre and has directed and produced over 100 major plays during the past 25 years.

Among these are: "Murder in the Cathedral" by T. S. Eliot, Shakespeare's "King Lear" and "The Tempest", "Marco Millions" and "Beyond the Horizon" by Eugene O'Neill, and Wilder's "Our Town", Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment" and Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion."

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY, Jan. 18

The next despatch of overseas parcel mails from India for Western Pakistan and Mekran Coast, and letter and parcel mails for Muscat, Sharjah, Dubai, Bahrein, Koweit, Iran and Iraq will be made from Bombay by BIMS "DARA" on January 23.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on January 22, will be included in the despatch.

SAIGON: The South Viet Nam Piastre will now be worth 12 French francs instead of ten. The piastres are 35 to the dollar, and 98 to the pound sterling.

AIR AGE HAS BROUGHT NEW APPROACH TO HUMAN PROBLEMS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE aeroplane had introduced "a new point of view on human problems" which had brought the peoples of the world together for the first time, said Dr. John Furbay, director of cultural and educational affairs of an international airline, here today.

Dr. Furbay was speaking on "Global Minds for a Global World" at a reception in his honour by the Society of Goodwill and Culture, at Gulmohr this evening.

He characterised this "new approach" as the most significant achievement of the age.

Firstly, he said, the size of the world had "shrunk." It was now possible to go round the world in two to three days. With the introduction of jet planes everybody would be within 24 hours' reach of everybody else, he said.

He hoped that the day was not far off when the "spiritual distance" between peoples too would be decimated.

Another change was in man's concepts of maps and geography. Old maps had become out of date.

For example, he said, Iceland and Russia were not really as big as they were spread out on old maps.

All this required "global thinking," he said.

The independence of countries was being increasingly replaced by "inter-dependence."

Spread of tropical diseases, following the air age, and their conquest by international agencies like the World Health Organisation was a concrete instance.

CITIZENSHIP

The air age has also changed the concept of citizenship. Nationalism no longer could be claimed as its highest form.

The aeroplane and the radio had made the world into one community linked by common interests.

The air age had pointedly shown that the peoples of the world were more alike than different.

They had the same basic urges and aspirations.

It had brought about a "marriage" between the Western mind, with its accent on practical things and the Oriental mind, steeped in philosophy and spiritualism. He was confident that "the children of this marriage will be the most perfect."

The air age had elevated human nature at a higher level of co-operation.

Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, vice-president of the Society, welcomed Dr. Furbay and Mr. V. N. Adarkar, general secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

TTK To Give Evidence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, will be examined in the Mundra inquiry which commence here on Monday, it is learnt today.

Several other Government officers including the chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation, Mr. G. R. Kamat and Mr. L. S. Vidyanathan, managing director, will also appear before Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice, who will constitute the one-man Inquiry Commission.

The inquiry will begin at 11 a.m. at Council Hall.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Attorney-General of India, who will represent the Union Government has already arrived in Bombay.

Mr. Krishnamachari is expected here on Wednesday.

According to the present expectations the inquiry will terminate before January 31.

BLIND SOCIETY LEADER'S VISIT

Mr. John Wilson, director of the Commonwealth Society for the Blind, will be in Bombay from Monday to Thursday.

Mr. Wilson is Blind and will be accompanied by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are on a tour and will be visiting Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Dacca and Madras.

During their tour Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will take the opportunity of contacting official bodies and voluntary agencies working for the blind and will acquaint themselves of the work they do and assess the nature of the help the Commonwealth Society may be able to render in pushing forward the existing programmes and developing new ones if possible.

Panchayat Restored

The Government of Bombay has revoked its earlier orders taking over the administration of the village panchayats of Danwad and Kandalgaon, in Kolhapur District.

Speakers Praise Vivekananda's Service To Nation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRESIDING over the ninety sixth birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekananda at the C. J. Hall, Mr. Justice B. N. Gokhale called for rationalisation of religion by associating it with some sort of social service.

The celebrations were sponsored by the Ramakrishna Mission of Khar.

Several missions were looking to the public for financial assistance, he said, and the work done by the Ramakrishna Mission was bound to get a good response to enable it carry on its work of social uplift.

Referring to the teachings of the great spiritual leader, he said that he tried as early as the nineteenth century to eradicate distinctions and divisions between people.

His ideas of peaceful co-existence were equally applicable today when the world stood in constant fear of destruction by modern weapons.

DISCIPLINE.

Describing him as the modern "Shankaracharya," he said that Swami Vivekananda had some pertinent lessons to impart regarding discipline, devotion and concentration.

He was a venerated son of India who had developed the ideal of a universal religion.

He gave a brief sketch of the life of Vivekananda.

Swami Sambuddhananda, head of the Ramakrishna Mission, welcomed Mr. Justice Gokhale.

Several speakers, including Swami Prem Puriji Maharaj, and Mr. P. G. Shah, dealt with the life of Swami Vivekananda and topics relating to science and religion.

Dr. C. A. Mehta proposed a vote of thanks.

MIDNIGHT HOLD-UP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A mid-night hold-up in which a person who was waiting for a taxi near Byculla bridge was robbed of Rs. 250 and a wrist watch was reported to the Byculla police last night.

The victim, A. J. Perreira, had gone to meet one of his friends last night.

He was with his friend till late in the night.

About 11-30 p.m. he went to Byculla bridge and was waiting for a taxi when suddenly three persons surrounded him.

They dragged him to a lonely place. One of them caught hold of him and the other two asked him to surrender whatever valuables he had.

On his refusal to do so, one of the three men pulled out a knife and under threat of murder forced him to hand over his purse.

The culprits then ran away.

Enteric Claims 19 Lives

During the week ended January 11, the mortality in Greater Bombay 746 was 23 more than that in the preceding week and the death rate was 13.7 on the Census population (viz. 28,39,270).

Live births registered during the week were 1,566 and the birthrate was 28.7 per 1,000.

Out of the total deaths, 171 were among infants under one year of age.

Plague and cholera were absent during the week.

Smallpox 60 cases (including two cases originating one each in Bangalore and Gudwal District) and 8 deaths were reported during the week.

There were 107 attack (including 7 cases, originating two in Virar and one each in Ratnagiri, Gholwad-Thana, Kalyan, Ambernath and Dombivali) and 19 deaths from Enteric Fever.

Polio caused 2 attacks.

Grants For Water Supply Schemes

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned Rs. 74,450 to the village panchayat of Virsad, in Kaira District and Rs. 10,450 to the village panchayat of Kasara, in Thana District, as grants-in-aid for their water supply schemes.

These grants represent 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the schemes.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Re. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

MEDICAL ADLETS

Ram Agency, Dadar Opthalmic Doctor advises eye troubles, spectacles, except Monday. 62077.

(5109)

NURSERY

Add Natural Colourage to Your Bungalows with Wonderful Bicoloured **and** Multi-coloured Roses! **Strong Grafts**: All diff. types. **Named and** Labelled, Rs. 25/- only **per** Dozen. Mullick's Nursery. **Salkia**, Howrah.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY A—243.9m

6-30 Mangal Prabhat 6-50 Orchestral compositions 7-05 Sangeet Sudha 7-30 Khayal Jogia 8-15 Sugam Sangeet (Hindi) 8-30 Gujarati songs 12-00 Geet Malika 13-10 Women's Forum 13-40 AIR Revue Orchestra 14-10 Music of the People 14-20 Sunday variety.

18-30 Mishra Sangeet 18-50 Khayal Bahar 19-30 Prog of Hindi songs 19-45 Gujarati songs 20-30 Sangeet Lahari 21-15 Dhwanichitra (Guj.) 21-25 Metric system of weights and measures—dialogue in Guj. 21-30 Sugam Sangeet (Guj.) 22-00 in concert precincts.

BOMBAY B—545.5m

8-00 Marathi songs 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha 9-00 Gammat Jammat (Marathi) 9-30 Children's Prog (Hindi) 12-30 Khayal desi 13-00 Sugam Sangeet (Marathi) 13-10 God Gani 13-50 Sugam Sangeet (Hindi) 14-00 Khayal Shudh Sarang 14-30 Karnatak Sangeet.

18-15 Marathi songs 18-30 For workers 19-00 For villages 20-30 Sandeshi (Hindi) 20-45 Prog in Konkani 21-30 Dhwani Chitra (Marathi) 22-00 Chitrapat Sangeet 22-00 Khayal Manjari.

HIGHLIGHTS

14-30 Bombay B Karnatak Sangeet.

22-30 Bombay B. Haribhau Ghangrekar: Khayal.

Vividh Bharati

TRANSMISSION I: 30.84m 25.27m

08-00 Instrumental and vocal 08-20 Song Miscellany 09-00 Close down.

TRANSMISSION II: 19.75m 25.27m

10-15 Musical Mosaic 10-45 Playlets skits and stories 11-00 Musical Jotpourri 11-30 A Programme for the family 12-00 close down.

TRANSMISSION III: 19.75m 25.27m

14-00 Instrumental and vocal 14-15 Mixed melodies 14-30 Request programme 15-00 Words and Music 15-30 Close down.

TRANSMISSION IV: 31.41m 30.72m

18-30 Bharatvani 19-00 You asked for it 19-30 Musical bouquet 19-35 Listeners' letters 20-00 Favourite songs 20-30 Anything Goes 20-50 Music on discs 21-00 Variety on the air 21-15 Tunefully Yours 21-30 Close down.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA 352.9m

7-00 Prabhat Mangala 7-05 Vandana ane Ruprekha 7-15 Dost Mohammad 7-30 Khayal Ramkali 9-00 Kavya Gan 9-15 Sitar 9-30 Rang Rang Vadalivar 10-15 Punth Prasaran 10-45 Geet ane Gazal 11-00 Sugam Sangeet 11-30 Sitar Par Gaud Sarang 11-45 Miyaki Todi 12-30 Geeto 12-45 Shastriya Sangeet 13-30 Swar Madhuri 13-45 Aajna Kalakar 18-05 Sitar Par Raga Shree 18-15 Sabhas 18-30 For villages 19-30 For workers 20-30 Ghulam Hussain 21-30 Play in Gujarati 22-0 Khayal Nat Kedar.

POONA—375m

7-00 Prabhat Vandan 7-15 M. G. Gokhale 7-45 Saptah Geet 7-50 Vadya Sangeet 8-18 Fatyaz Hussain 8-45 Nalinibai Wable: Pad 9-00 Vocal 12-00 Gopha 12-30 Lok Geet 13-00 Faiyaz Hussain 13-15 Sugam Sangeet 13-30 Khayal: Khamaj 13-45 Vocal 18-00 Tantrakari 18-20 Faiyaz Hussain 18-40 Vocal Music 19-00 For villages 20-15 Lobha Asava 20-45 Sarangi recital 21-30 Dhwani chitra 21-40 University Forum 22-00 Khayal: Malkauns.

RAJKOT—329.7m

7-00 Mangal Swar 7-05 Archana 7-15 Aajno Suvichar ane Rooprekha 7-20 Bhajan 7-30 Raga Sangeet 8-30 Pracheen Bhajano 9-00 Bal Sabha 17-30 Khayal 17-45 Swar Vahini 18-00 Flute and Violin Duet 18-15 Bhajano 18-35 Geet Sudha 18-30 For villages 19-45 Chitrapat Sangeet 20-15 Lok Geeto 21-25 Sugam Sangeet 21-30 Play in Guj.: "Trigonometry" 22-00 Raga Sangeet.

MADRAS A—319.1m

6-50 Swagatam 7-00 Thuthippadaigal 7-30 Instrumental 13-00 AIR Vadya Ghosti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Akashvani records 15-00 Sound Track 17-30 A R Kannan 18-15 Feature in Tamil 18-35 Kadambam 19-30 Compositions of Purandaradas 21-00 Tevaram 21-30 Western music.

MADRAS B—211.3m

7-15 Papa Malar 8-15 Feature in Malayalam 8-30 Suprabhatam 8-45 Prog in Kannada 13-40 Geetikhaharam 14-10 Flute 17-30 Western Music 18-15 For villages 21-15 U N Speaks 21-30 Rasamayi 21-45 S R Kannan.

RADIO CEYLON

19m and 31m—7-0 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-45 Album of favourites 8-0 Choice of people 9-00 Your Story Hour 9-15 Voice in Harmony 9-30 The Silver Screen 9-45 Quiet Corner 10-00 Halls Ivy 10-30 Rhythm in the Sun 11-00 String Serenade 11-45 Among the Stars 11-30 On the keys 11-45 Remember Yesterday's 12-00 The Binaca Show.

31m and 30m—5-00 Teatime music 6-00 Sunday star 6-15 News 6-30 BBC news 6-45 Hollywood movie News 7-00 Men Behind the Melody 7-30 Pick of the Year's 8-00 Amateur Hour 8-30 Your Favourites 9-00 On Wings of Song 9-30 Music you will remember 10-00 Greetings Prog 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to Dream By.

BBC GEN OVERSEAS SERVICE

(9-30 to 18-15—13.92m—13-00 to 18-15—19.91m.)

9-30 From the Editorials 9-30 Composers of the week 9-45 Commonwealth of song 10-30 Sunday Service 11-00 News 11-15 Sports round-up 11-30 "Take it from Here" 12-00 World Premiere 13-15 For children 14-15 Concerto 15-15 Palace of Varieties 15-45 The Entr'acte Players 16-15 London Forum 16-45 Sandy Macpherson 17-00 Radio newsreel 17-45 The Christian Mission at this Hour 17-45 Chris Cowley 18-00 News.

LONDON CALLING ASIA (13-15 to 14-00—16.91m)13-15 Equality 13-30—14-00 Asian club

EASTERN SERIVCE (Hindi Prog. 16-91m): News 14-15 Mahila Samaj 14-35 Science Review.

VOA 25.26 and 42.19m

Hindi 8-30 to 9 p.m. (Repeated 10-30 to 11 p.m.)—Stamp club—Stamps honouring women of the US American Popular Music news

English 8-00 to 8-30 p.m. (Repeated 10 to 19-30 p.m.)News Press conference USA.

Talk On Small Savings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in English on "Small Savings" by Mr. M. H. Shah on Sunday, January 19 at 9-45 p.m. on Bombay "A" Wavelengths

Maya Rani On BBC

Artists from Commonwealth countries gather in London each week to send greetings in song to their folks at home. The participants this week include the famous actress Maya Rani from India, Patricia Bartlett from Australia, and Andrew Gold from New Zealand.

Listeners in India will be able to hear the song presented by Maya Rani in the General Overseas Service of the BBC on Sunday, January 19, at 15.15 hrs. IST on 11.65, 13.92 and 16.79 metres. The programme is entitled "Commonwealth of Song."

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'India's Voice Has Gained Respect:' Speakers Laud Foreign Policy

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

MOVING THE RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AT THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE CONGRESS, DR. HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB, ORISSA'S CHIEF MINISTER SAID "THAT THE POWER OF THE ATOM WAS BEING MISUSED FOR PREPARING ATOM BOMBS AND HYDROGEN BOMBS.

He asked, what were all these for? "They were intended for the destruction of humanity if and when the time arose for it."

Dr. Mahtab said that when people with power were going in the wrong direction towards destruction, there must be someone to point out to them that they were wrong.

Unfortunately those who should raise their voices were keeping silent for one reason or the other.

MORAL BACKGROUND

Dr. Mahtab said because India had a moral background and had eschewed violence in internal and international affairs, she could not keep quiet and shut her eyes.

"Such indifference and silence on our part would be morally wrong," he said.

An American friend had once asked him what was the "status" of India to raise her voice and how could she be heard if she had no status.

Dr. Mahtab said he had replied that India's moral stature was high—thanks to the Prime Minister's able stewardship.

India was a respected country, though India might not have military power or alliance with any power having military might.

RESPECT TO OUR VOICE

In the recent years there was sufficient evidence of the respect shown to India's voice.

Already all the countries in the world had accepted that co-existence was inevitable and this good sense could be traced to panchsheel, the Indian solution to world peace.

There was a time when even two religions could not exist side by side and, therefore, there were crusades.

The continuance of the world tension was due to the fact that some countries did not realize that the days of colonialism and imperialism were over. The problems of racial discrimination in Africa or the colonies gave rise to this tension.

The United Nations should be democratised by the entry of China.

The present "fraud could not continue for long."

Unless U. N. became democratic, how could there be democracy elsewhere.

He wondered how those countries especially the United States, professing democracy, could object to the entry of China into the U. N.

America perhaps wanted the United Nations to be converted into the United States.

TENSIONS

Mr. Sampurnanand, Chief Minister of U.P., seconding the resolution, contended that in view of the tensions prevailing in the world in which big powers were involved in cold war, there was need for explaining again and again our stand in this regard.

India's foreign policy symbolised in Panchsheel was based on her tradition and culture.

This policy indicated that the disputes between nations should be settled through peaceful means. It was a difficult path no doubt. But that was the only way out before the nations.

Such a magnificent discovery as the atom with great potentialities to revolutionize life for the good of humanity should not be used for production of destructive bombs.

If lasting peace was to be established the manufacture of these bombs should be ended.

At least it should be stopped to give time for the powers concerned to come to an agreement.

No negotiations on disarmaments could succeed when simultaneously the bombs continued to be made and tested.

Military pacts would not also succeed in ushering in peace.

The basis of these pacts was fear and fear could never be the foundation of peace.

The pacts and alliances should be disbanded, he said.

HISTORY OF WARS

Mr. G. H. Deshpande (Maharashtra) said that the path of peace and non-violence adumbrated in the resolution, was the path they pursued even before the attainment of independence.

THE HISTORY OF WARS SHOWED THAT THE PROBLEMS THESE WARS HAD WISHED TO SOLVE REMAINED UNSOLVED, AND NEW PROBLEMS WERE CREATED NEEDING NEW WAYS TO SOLVE THEM.

He asked the big Powers to learn from history and realise the need to solve their problems through negotiations.

ALGERIA

Mrs. Indira Gandhi forcefully condemned the repression in Algeria.

Only recently four teen-aged girls were arrested there for saying something patriotic and according to a Press report, later sentenced to be guillotined.

Several people wondered why India, a backward country, raised her fingers against things happening elsewhere.

The reason was obvious. In the present world, unless there was peace all around, no country would be left in peace.

While referring to the Algerian repressions, Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that one of the girls pleaded that she was forced to put her signature to the offending document.

But the plea was not accepted because she could not get witnesses and she was sentenced to be guillotined.

Such things were happening in South Africa and had happened in Hungary, Egypt or some other country.

Even children were not spared.

It was their duty to raise their voice and protest against such things, wherever they might happen.

But, she added, there were some people (meaning Communists) in our country who deliberately closed their eyes when such atrocities took place in Hungary, but shouted when they occurred in some other country.

In matters like this, India did not want to make any exceptions and distinctions.

BASIC FACT

Mr. A. K. Sen, Union Law Minister, endorsing the resolution said the only alternative to India's foreign policy was total destruction.

"The basic fact remains that either we all perish together or live together."

Mr. Sen said that it was a matter of pride for Indians that their foreign policy was getting more and more universal acceptance in the world.

"Our voice may be feeble but I am convinced that the days are not far off when disputes will be solved by peaceful means."

COLOUR BAR

Speaking about colonial exploitation, Mr. Sen observed that racial discrimination was done by those who had once conquered backward areas in the name of civilisation.

"We cannot keep ourselves aloof from this.

"Our independence will be of little meaning if we forget that there are nations yet to be free."

GOA

After the resolution had been forcefully supported by Mr. Krishna Menon and explained in details by Prime Minister Nehru, it was put to vote and passed unanimously.

Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra, then moved the resolution on Goa and said that there could be no doubt in the mind of anyone that Goa would ultimately merge with India.

"It is an integral part of India and cannot be separated from her for long."

A little more time was being taken because India wanted to settle the issue peacefully.

Portugal had entered into an unholy alliance "with some other countries for maintenance of her rule over Goa.

But what was most surprising was a "neighbouring country of ours is conniving with Portugal on this matter." (The country was not named, but obviously it was Pakistan.)

Mr. Reddy said that Portugal should remember that there was a limit to one's patience.

The great Powers like Britain and France had left India.

"A tiny Power like Portugal cannot remain in India for long."

Sardar Gurmukh Sing Musafir (Punjab) giving his support to the resolution said that the patience of India on Goa should not be mistaken "as a sign of our weakness."

India was capable of liberating Goa by marching her army anytime she liked.

But such a step would not be in keeping with the tradition and foreign policy of India.

Kakasaheb Kalelkar (Maharashtra) said Goa was a part of India and the entire population of India was ready to join the liberation movement of Goa.

He suggested the people of Goa should start a constructive programme for building up a new leadership there.

Mr. Probodh Chandra (Punjab) said that proper steps should be taken to implement the resolution as early as possible so that the people of Goa did not undergo more sufferings.

The resolution on Goa was then passed unanimously.

LANGUAGE ISSUE

The resolution on the language question as amended by the subjects committee was then moved by Mr. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore.

He thought that the deadline of 1956 for the change-over to English could not be adhered to and was happy that an indication of this was contained in the resolution.

Hindi belonged to all and the people of the South had no quarrel with it.

They had accepted it as the all India official language but only wanted the change-over to be gradual.

He suggested that South Indians should be entrusted with the task of evolving a new grammar for Hindi as at present the Hindi grammar was very difficult for them to follow.

It sould be made simpler and easier.

Mr. Subramaniam, Finance Minister of Madras, speaking next, pleaded that people should understand the difficulties of those living in non-Hindi areas.

He, however, said "we stand by the Constitutional position that Hindi will be the official language.

"We do not talk with mental reservation as has been complained. But one who is a true friend points out the difficulties also."

He asked the four Hindi-speaking States of India to make necessary preparation for making Hindi the official language even within five years after 1965.

Kaka Saheb Kalelkar (Maharashtra) advised people not to quarrel over the Language controversy.

The One should see in which language people could be served better.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

Mrs. Damodara Menon (Kerala) advised women of India to see that their children learnt Hindi.

Seth Govinda Das (Mahakoshal) asked the four Hindi-speaking States of India to show by their action in the course of the next four years that Hindi could easily be used as the official language.

He felt that "Hindi Raksha" agitation in the Punjab had damaged the cause of Hindi.

The discussion was continuing when the plenary session adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Mr. Dhebar said before adjournment that as this resolution had evoked keen interest he did not like that one should go with the feeling that he was not permitted to speak.

He added that seven or eight more persons wanted to speak on this resolution.—UPI.

Jordan's Complaint To U. N. Council

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

The United Nations Security Council is to meet next Wednesday or Thursday to discuss Jordan's complaint against Israel concerning the planting of trees in the no-man's-land sector of Jerusalem.

Jordan contends that this is contrary to the armistice agreement between the two countries.

The Jordan representative to the United Nations yesterday put in a new draft resolution on the subject to the secretariat and to the United States as well as other Western Powers on the Council.

Discussion of the question by the Council has already been postponed several times.—UPI-AFP.

Award For Truman

Former President Harry S. Truman, left, is shown as he was presented with the "Light of the Worlds" award of the World Academy in Jerusalem at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. At right is Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein. Truman was honoured for "distinguished service for the spiritual uplifting of mankind and his humanitarian deeds."

DISARM OR FACE CATASTROPHE, MENON WARNS

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON, UNION DEFENCE MINISTER, GAVE A WARNING HERE TODAY THAT "UNLESS THE WORLD IS DISARMED OR NEGOTIATES TO DISARM, WE WOULD BE INEVITABLY DRAWN TO A CATASTROPHE."

Mr. Menon, who was particinating in the debate on the resolution on the international situation in the open session of the Indian National Congress, added, "let us at least talk at each other rather than shoot at each other."

He also categorically stated that aggression in any form anywhere in the world would not be tolerated by India, "be it in Egypt, in Goa or in a part of India—in Kashmir."

Mr. Menon said that the world was in a "state of tension" and the stage had come when a surprise attack from any quarter on any part of the world might take place.

Though there was no actual war anywhere now, circumstances were more acute than in the recent past.

He said that on the frontiers of European States planes were carrying hydrogen bombs.

"They are carrying these weapons of mass destruction not certainly for relaxation. It was a preparation for war."

INDIA'S ROLE

Speaking of India's role in easing international tension Mr. Menon said that at least on three occasions, India in her own way, was able to make some contribution which had been recognised by the powers concerned.

IT WAS GOOD BOTH FOR THE USA AND THE USSR TO HAVE RESPONDED TO INDIA'S STAND ON THESE ISSUES.

These were the disputes in Indo-China and West Asia and earlier in Korea.

The parties concerned realised that the solution lay not in conflict but in negotiations.

BALANCE

He said that much of the trouble in the world today was because the powers were not evenly distributed and some of the powers in the conflict were more powerful than others.

This made the question of maintaining the balance of power obvious.

Mr. Menon said that because of insistence on balance of power between the NATO countries and Warsaw Pact powers, the gap remained unbridged, though it was a fact that a large section of the people both in the USA and the USSR were strongly against war and were keen on peace.

India's stand had been in all these conflicts to avoid attributing motives, not to condemn any particular Power involved in the conflict and to see that tensions were reduced to the minimum.—UPI.

SNOWMAN SEEN IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, January 18.

A "SNOW-MAN" was seen for 5 or 8 minutes in the vicinity of the Fedchenko Glacier on the Pamir by Pronin, chief of the hydrological team of the expedition, undertaken by Leningrad University and the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, says Tass.

The eye-witness reports this in "Komsomolskaya Pravda."

On August 10 last year Pronin saw an anthropoid being on a rock-like summit in the valley of the Balyandkiik river.

It advanced on two feet and its body was covered with a reddish grey wool.

Its forefeet were long.

After walking no less than 650 feet in about 5 or 8 minutes it disappeared.

Again Pronin saw a "snow-man" on the same ledge.

The "snow-man" stood erect as before and quickly disappeared in a cave.

Abdullah's New Theory On Consembly

SRINAGAR, January 18.

SHEIKH Abdullah said yesterday that though he was responsible for convening the Constituent Assembly in the State in 1951 and entering into agreements with the Government of India, "events of August 9, 1953, had changed the entire situation."

Addressing a post-prayer Muslim gatherng at Hazratbal, six miles from here, Sheikh Abdullah said the list of members for the Assembly was prepared according to his wishes.

He said: "I was the first man in Kashmir who extended his hand of friendship to India as I believed that India was the land of Gandhiji. I said in my inaugural speech that the only course left open for Kashmir was to join India."

He added: But happenings of August 9, 1953, changed the entire position. When I convened the Constituent Assembly in 1951 the people of Kashmir had full faith in me. But when I was arrested along with other members of the Assembly on August 9, 1953, the Assembly lost its representative character. Thereafter the Assembly no longer represented the wishes of people."

Sheikh Abdullah began his speech with a song from Iqbal and said tribesmen attacked Kashmir in October, 1947, because earlier Dogra troops in Jammu had "killed Muslims in Poonch." He said it was the killing in Poonch which provoked the tribesmen.

Lashing out against Press correspondents and newspapers in India, Sheikh Abdullah occasionally referred to them as the "Hindu Press."

Sheikh Abdullah said that prior to his arrest in August 1953, the Working Committee of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference had approved that the future of the State should be decided by a plebiscite.

BAKSHI'S WARNING

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad declared yesterday that the people of Kashmir would set at nought all conspiracies to break Indo-Kashmir relationship.

"Attempts made by an individual or a few individuals to disturb Kashmir's relationship with India will not be allowed to succeed and the freedom-loving people of the State will fight to the last man to save Kashmir from being pushed into the sphere of the cold war," he added.

Addressing a meeting of the National Conference at Majahid Manzil, headquarters of the conference, the Kashmir Premier said that as an integral part of India the State of Jammu and Kashmir had offered tremendous sacrifices for securing its freedom and "we shall spare no sacrifice to defend this freedom of ours."

The Premier said new questions were being raised by interested elements, which aimed at turning Kashmir into a cockpit of international intrigue.

"But I declare it without mincing matters that we shall resist all these attempts with courage and mass support. The National Conference enjoys the fullest support of the people of Kashmir and the Indian masses in this regard," he added.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad said the future of Kashmir had been decided by the people of the State long ago. If a group of individuals still entertained illusory notions that the State's future was yet to be decided, they were indulging in idle talk.

The Premier said Dr. Graham's visit to the Indo-Pakistan continent also could not alter the situation." The people of Kashmir have decided the question finally and the U.N. Security Council could do nothing in the matter," he said.

PRESS ON ABDULLAH

Sheikh Abdullah's recent statements about the State's accession to India and his efforts to create communal tension in the State have been condemned by the State Press.

A Muslim weekly "Jehanenau" Srinagar, wrote editorially that the people had lost their hopes and expectations about Sheikh Abdullah.

LONDON: Sheikh Abdullah's release would create real difficulties for Kashmir Prime Minister Bakshi only if the former Prime Minister's partisans, growing in number and boldness, clashes violently with Bakshi's men and acquired martyrs, the weekly "Economist" said yesterday.

Sheikh Abdullah's difficulties were more immediate, the journal added. "He is already in a position to join hands (except perhaps for temporary tactical purposes) with the only other effective opposition group in Indian-held Kashmir, the faction led by Mr. Sadiq and Mr. Dhar, for its links with Communism have become too obvious.

"Indian bounty eroded the Kashmiri enthusiasm for independence, which Abdullah was imprisoned for inciting. He himself has now declared that independence is impracticable and has echoed the Pakistani demand for a plebiscite. This is grist to Pakistan's mill at a moment when Dr. Graham is once more discussing the Kashmir question in New Delhi and Karachi...

"But Abdullah originally drew his strength from his being identified neither with India nor with Pakistan, but with the interests of the 4,000,000 Kashmiris themselves. How many of his supporters will follow him into a straightforward alignment with Pakistan? (And, one is tempted to wonder, how quickly, if Srinagar passed into Pakistani hands, would the restive Abdullah find himself in jail again?) The calculated risk taken in releasing him may pay off."—UPI and NAFEN..

Congress Mayor For Bangalore

BANGALORE, Jan. 18.

Mr. Y. Ramachandra, a Congress councillor of the city Corporation, was yesterday elected Mayor of Bangalore for the current year. In a straight contest, Mr. Ramachandra defeated Mr. B. Nanjappa, his opponent by 45 to 28 votes.

Mr. C. Sharda (Congress) was elected Deputy Mayor by an overwhelming majority.—UPI.

Asleep For 14 Years

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

A 19-year-old American boy is nearing the end of his 14th year of continuous sleep.

Paul Sowa, a victim of encephalitis, fell asleep on January 20, 1944. He is today five feet eight inches tall and normal in all respects, but his brain seems to be permanently asleep.

Paul's parents and his 15-year old sister Sharon care for him in their small house in a Chicago suburb. He receives only liquid nourishment.

His mother said it was like taking care of a seven-month-old child. Doctors do not believe a cure is possible, but the family prays every day for a miracle.—UPI-AFP.

REGAIN PERFECT HEALTH THE NAVRATNA WAY

Humanity is indebted to The Science of Ayurveda which discovered the principle of the power-to-cure inherent in nine precious Gems and the principle of Potentization through continuous trituration

These two Principles are combined into one.

By

Pt. Durga Datt Vaidya Kaviraj, Vaidya-Vachaspati

IN

NAVRATNA KALPA

A compound of nine gems: Diamond, Sapphire, Ruby, Pearl, Emerald, Topaz, Agate, Cat's-eye and Coral.

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To get rid of:—

Digestive Disorders	Fistula
Nervous Debility	Sinus
Blood Poisoning	Piles & Asthma

Further particulars from:—

NAVRATNA KALPA PHARMACY
Jullundur City (India).

Churchill's Daughter Seized

Sarah Churchill, actress daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, was arrested on a charge of being drunk and jailed in Hollywood, California. Photo shows Sarah Churchill struggling with police deputies on being arrested.

SUKARNO-TITO TALKS

BELGRADE, Jan. 17.

Indonesian President Dr. Ahmed Sukarno conferred tonight in Belgrade with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, the Yugoslav Tanyug news agency reported.

Yugoslav vice-president Svetozar Vukmanovic, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Koca Popovic and Defence Minister Ivan Osnaik were also present.

Accompanying Sukarno was Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio.—UPI-AFP.

WASHINGTON REBUFF TO JAKARTA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The United States Government informed the Indonesian Government on December 31 that it is against the Indonesian proposals to extend to a twelve-mile limit the Indonesian territorial waters, the State Department announced today.—UPI-AFP.

SOVIET LEADERS VISIT POLAND

WARSAW, Jan. 18.

Soviet Communist Party Chief Nikita Kruschev, Premier Nikolai Bulganin and several other Soviet leaders have paid a brief visit to Poland, informed sources said here last night.

The Polish P.A.P. news agency announced that Kruschev had spent three days in Poland at the invitation of Polish Communist Party Chief Vladislav Gomulka and Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz.

Informed sources said Kruschev was invited by party chief Gomulka and Bulganin by his Polish opposite number, Premier Cyrankiewicz.—UPI-AFP.

Shipping Link Board Formed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17

The Government of India has set up a shipping coordination committee to advise how best more intensive use could be made of Indian shipping for handling the cargoes imported by various central ministries from time to time.

Announcing this a Government press release said that the bulk of these imports are carried in foreign ships and, therefore, the bulk of the freight payments involved go to foreign shipowners.

It has been felt that with better co-ordination between the various central Ministries and other Government organisations on the one hand and the Indian shipping interests on the other, more intensive use could be made of Idian shipping for handling these imports.—UPI.

Russians To Join Hunt For Yeti

MOSCOW, Jan. 18.

Soviet scientists would attempt to capture the "abominable snowman" of the mountains within the framework of the International Geophysical Year, a Soviet scientist announced yesterday.

Professor Urudson, a biologist, in an interview carried by Moscow Radio, said special expeditions of anthropologists and zoologists would be sent to the Pamir mountain range, in Soviet Hadzhikistan, to explore the region where the "abominable snowman"— known as the "yeti" —had been sighted recently by Soviet Professor Pronin.

Meanwhile, Soviet Professor Alexander Korolve, a member of the Soviet Geographical Society, said he thought the "yeti" was an "intermediary anthropoid between the ape and man, whose nervous system is certainly highly developed."—UPI-AFP.

Dock Workers Keep Off

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Dock workers here who have been refusing bookings since Thursday afternoon did not report for duty yesterday even after the settlement arrived at last evening as a result of negotiations between representatives of labour unions and the employers.

Handling of cargo on 30 ships in Calcutta port was held up by the dock workers' refusal to resume their duties.—UPI.

Churchill's Daughter Found Drunk

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

Sir Winston Churchill's daughter, actress Sarah Churchill, is to rest following the ordeal of her clash with the law and the publicity involved.

Miss Churchill pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $10 for drunkenness after telling the Los Angeles court, "I was more ill than drunk" in the Beach House, to which she had gone alone to learn lines for a television play.

She had been "under great strain" for months and "anyone might have misunderstood my situation."

She will return to Los Angeles after a short holiday to start rehearsals for another television drama.

Miss Churchill made such a hit in the play she did only the day after her arrest that television producers, who had signed her for six plays, are considering offering her a contract for six more.

The studio is still receiving calls congratulating the actress upon her performance and her courage. But she is reported worried by the publicity given her arrest and the fact that her finger-prints and photographs are now on the file at the Los Angeles Hall of Justice.—NAFEN.

FINANCE CHRONICLE

Cotton Prices Advance On Increased Buying And Covering

The forward cotton market was steady today under moderate buying upcountry arrivals were 22,000 carts.

At the opening March delivery was quoted at Rs. 686 against the previous close at Rs. 684 and advanced at Rs. 688 on moderate buying.

At this level the demand was satisfied and the market reacted at Rs. 687 on scattered selling.

Later on there was increased buying which hardened March at Rs. 690.

In the ready cotton market there was moderate business.

The market closed as under:—I.C.C. March opening Rs. 686-8; Highest Rs. 690; Lowest 686; Close Rs. 689-4.

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed today an account of the fortnightly settlement.

In office to office transactions the undertone seemed to be steady and Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted at Rs. 171 and Indian Irons at Rs. 19.84.

No Dividend On Tisco Bonus Issues

BOMBAY, Saturday.

No dividend is likely to be paid for the year ending March 31, 1958 on Bonus Shares to be issued by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., to mark the completion of 50 years of the company's career, it is learnt here.

Dividend will, however, be paid from the next year.

About the issue of Bonus Shares no date is mentioned at present but it would not be before March 31 next.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The produce market was quiet today under moderate long liquidation.

Yesterday in London Linseed oil price was reduced by one pound sterling and Castor Oil lost £2 to £3/-.

So far there is no notification for reduction in export duty and Buyers were getting nervous.

Groundnuts February delivery opened at Rs. 157-6 against the previous close at Rs. 157-12 and after being quoted at Rs. 157-12 steadied at Rs. 157-10. February Contract was quoted at Rs. 31-14 and April at Rs. 32-5.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 136-12 against the last close at Rs. 137-12 and after being quoted at Rs. 137-4 steadied at Rs. 137.

Linseed was quoted at Rs 30-10 and Cottonseeds at Rs. 98.8

GROUNDNUTS Quality Rs 32-8 Bold Rs 31-14 Madras Rs 32-8 February March 31-15 April May 32-6.

CASTORSEEDS : Madras Rs 27-6 Kannur Rs 26 Gujarat Rs 27-6.

LINSEED : Ready Rs 30-4.

KHURSANI SEEDS : Ready Rs 27.

KARDI : Ready Rs 19.

OILS Groundnuts Ready Rs 17-4 January Rs 17-4 February Rs 17-8 March Rs 17-12 Linseed Rs 16-8.

Castor oil commercial Rs 14-2 BSS Rs 15-8.

Groundnuts Feb opening Rs 157.62 highest Rs 157.87 lowest Rs 157.37 close Rs 157.15.

Groundnuts May opening Rs 159.50 highest Rs 159.62 lowest Rs 159.12 close Rs 159.12.

Castorseeds May opening Rs 136.75 highest Rs 137.25 lowest Rs 136.12 close Rs 136.25.

Cottonseed Feb opening Rs 98.50 highest Rs 99.25 lowest Rs 98.25 close Rs 98.50.

Cottonseed May opening Rs 98 highest Rs 98.75 lowest Rs 98 close Rs 96.00.

Linseed May opening Rs 30.62 highest Rs 30.62 lowest Rs 30.55 close Rs 30.56

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

CLOVES: Rs. 448, Maha Rs. 458, Casia Rs. 242, Maha Rs. 247, Mercury Rs. 2120, Camphor Rs. 7-2.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs. 470 Alleppy Rs 460 Copra Office Colombo Rs 450 Ginger Rs 35

PEPPER: Ready Rs. 70, Maha delivery Rs. 470 to 475 Fagun Rs. 474 to 479.

HESSIAN MARKETS

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

Ready 45 x 11	N.P.	48
Ready Jan.-March	N.P.	47
D. W Bags 40 x 28	N.P.	102
D. W. Jan-March	N.P.	98
Hessian 40 x 8	N.P	36
Hessian 50 x 10	N.P	44
B. Twill 44 x 26½	Rs.	123
Liverpool 12 lb.	Rs.	135
Twine	Rs	51

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY Jan. 18.

120 DULL Cone FEBRUARY

Opening	910
Highest	910
Lowest	907
Close	908

40x2 STAPLE FIBRE CUP

Opening	595
Highest	595
Lowest	590
Close	594
Ready 120 Japan	5 4 6
Ready 150 Japan	5 0 6
Ready 120 Italy	5 6 0
Ready 150 Italy	4 6 0

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Bullion market was fairly steady this morning with moderate demand.

Recently gold prices are hardening as more contraband gold is going into government hands and thus the supply is decreased to some extent. Moreover crops are moving and naturally with the approach of marriage season approaching, the demand is also increasing.

At the opening forward silver for Maha delivery was quoted at Rs. 188 4 against the last close at Rs. 188-7. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 187-12.

Business in forward gold was done at Rs. 110-3 against the previous close at Rs. 109-15. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 110-4 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 70-12.

The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	187	10	0
Forward	188	2	0
Ready Gold	109	5	0
Forward	109	3	0
Sovereign	70	12	0

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

Market was mixed. Opposition of leading agricultural spokesman in the Congress to the Administration's farm proposals created hesitant attitude among traders.

Liquidation and hedging in current crop positions was assorbed mainly through trade buying and local short covering.

New York closed unchanged off three to 11 up three to eight points. New Orleans closed unchanged off two to nine up five points.

NEW YORK

March	35.37	35.25	35.33
May	35.53	35.42	35.50
July	35.37	35.26	35.33
Oct.	34.59	34.51	34.54
Dec.	34.41	34.34	34.37
March	34.29	34.32	34.23
May	34.22	34.15	34.12
July	33.42	33.38	33.38
Spot	36.35		

NEW ORLEANS

March	35.32	35.28	35.30
May	35.50	35.47	35.49
July	35.36	35.27	35.31
Oct.	34.60	34.48	34.50
Dec.	34.38	34.35	34.33
March	34.28	34.26	34.22
May	34.18	34.17	34.12
July			33.33
Spot	34.70		

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Jan. 18.

Coiryarn beypore Rs 155-165 quilandy Rs 160-170 fibre garbled Rs 160 ungarbled Rs 130.

Cocoanuts raw husked Rs 177.50 unhusked Rs 195 dry Rs 180 cocotnut oil Rs 725 copra office Rs 480 dilpasand Rs 480 Madrasnottam Rs 480.

Pepper wynaad Rs 525 country Rs 525 dryginger Rs 190 coffee robusta Rs 190.

Timber pali Rs 60-65 junglewood Rs 42 50-47.50 vellapine Rs 57.50-62.50 benteak Rs 50-55 teak Rs 100-130 mango Rs 3.50-3.75 teak Rs 25-27.50 rosewood Rs 20-25.

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, Jan 18.

Ready wheat Rs 15.50 to 17 Gram Rs 11.00 to 11 12 Barley Rs 9.50 Bejhar Rs 9.31 Maize Rs 11.31 Bajra Rs 11.50 Jowar Rs 9 to 11 Guwar Rs 12 Rice Basmati Rs 27 to 30 Coarse Rs 20 Peas Dara Green Rs 9 White Rs 9.50 Matar dal Rs 10.06 Arhar Rs 10 Arhar dal Rs 13.50 Urd Rs 16 25 to 17.50 Moong Rs 15 to 15.25 Masoor Rs 14.62 Oats Rs 10 Methi Rs 13.

Trade stocks wheat 17 Gram 34 Jowar 5 Bejhar 14 Peas 18 Arhar 53 khattias.

Gur Pansera Rs 11.37 to 11.56 Crystal sugar wholessle Rs 35 to 33 Khandsari Rs 22 to 31.

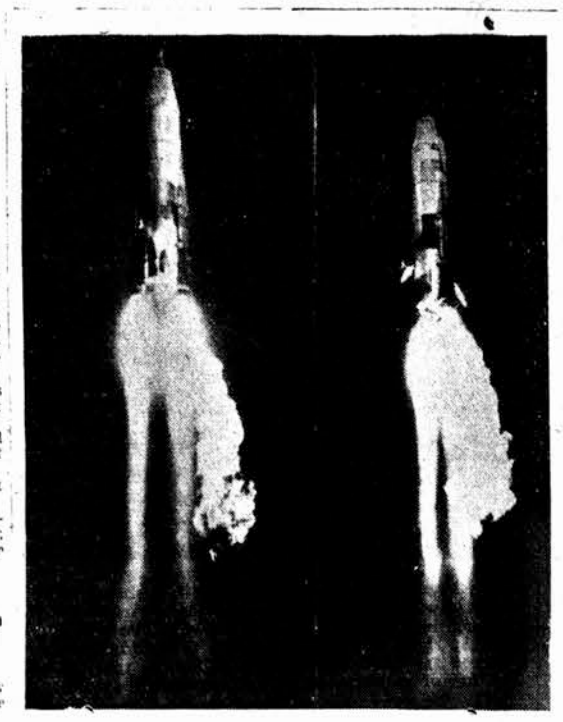
Oilseeds Sarson Rs 24 Taramira Rs 16.25 Gnut Rs 13 to 14 Cotton seed Rs 12 Mustard oil Rs 70 G nut oil Rs 54 Vegetable Products Rs 33.50 Oilcak Rs 12.25.

Futures opening Peas Maha Rs 8.94 Jeth Rs 9.39 Arhar Maha Rs 10.12 Jeth Rs 10.80 Bajra Fagun Rs 11.34 Urd Maha Rs 16.34 Baisakh Rs 16.72 Gur Fagun Rs 11.97.

Singapore Markets

SINGAPORE, Jan 18.

Tin 358-3/4 Peppers white 100 Black fob 63 Black 62 Singapore coprah fob 31-1/2 Coconut oil 50 Mixed coprah cif Bombay 911 rupees Coconut oil cif Bombay 1339 rupees



Here are two photos of the U.S. Air Force's giant "Atlas" Inter Continental Ballistic Missile as it roars skywad in the second successful test of the rocket. The 90-ton silvery monster capable of carrying a nuclear payload at 5,500 miles per hour, was triggered into the cloud-draped Florida skies from it's launching pad.

M. M. Choudhury Urges

Congress Must Pilot India To New Horizons

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

MR. MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, chairman of the Reception Committee, today welcomed the delegates of the sixty-third session of the Congress to ancient Pragjyotishpur, which "is just one of those many choicest beauty-patterns, that nature has woven in Assam."

He said, "The mighty Brahmaputra and the majestic Nilachal, the gorgeous sunset and the glorious dawn, the homely hillocks and the happy valleys, the sparkling streams and the stretching corn-field, make the place a nursery of nature."

Mr. Choudhury said that the responsibility of the Congress today was to have the democratic governance of the nation and the socio economic development of the country.

To cope with this new task "it is imperative that the Congress should pull itself together with firm determination to pilot the country to the new horizons of progress and possibility we have long cherished."

"The Pragjyotishpur session," he thought, "will go down in the history of the nation if it could recapture the spirit of service of the days of freedom struggle in order to attain these new goals."

Mr. Choudhury thanked the national leaders on behalf of the people of Assam for acceptance of their just demands for the location of an oil refinery in the State and for a railway zone at Pandu.

HILL TRIBES

He made a reference to the peculiar problems of this State with its border with Pakistan, Burma and China and of the large number of tribal people living here.

Continuing Mr. Choudhury said though since ancient times there had been very friendly feelings between the people of the hills and of the plains in Assam.

BUT IN RECENT TIMES "THERE HAS BEEN SOME WEAKENING OF THE AGE-OLD TIES BETWEEN THE HILLS AND THE PLAINS, MAINLY DUE TO THE POLICY OF ISOLATIONISM FOLLOWED BY BRITISH RULERS THERE TO SUIT THEIR IMPERIAL INTERESTS."

The chairman expressed the hope that the formation of a separate Administrative Unit of the Naga Hills would remain "a separation of merely administrative convenience and not, by any means, a snapping of the age-long ties between the hills people and the plains people."

FOOD PROBLEM

M. Choudhury said that Assam's major problem was food shortage.

He added: "This State, which was not long back a granary of India, is now, paradoxically enough, passing through a state of food shortage and abnormal food prices.

"Being mainly a rice-consuming area and having serious transport bottle-neck, the State is finding the food problem particularly acute.

"But a redeeming feature is that the people and Government of the State are very much alive to the problem and are directing their efforts in every possible way to overcome it."

OILCAKES EXPORT

BOMBAY Jan. 18

The Government of India have decided that export of decorticated cottonseed oilcake will continue to be licensed freely as hitherto.

Export of undecorticated cottonseed oilcake will continue to be licensed freely by all shippers against the balance quota of 10,000 tons remaining unutilised at the end of December, 1957.

A fresh quota of 4,000 tons of "other oilcakes," i.e. cakes other than groundnut, linseed, nigerseed kardiseed cottonseed and coconut oilcakes will be released for export outside India by all shippers during the period January, 1958 to September 1958.

KARDISEED

Government have decided to release a quota of 5,000 tons of kardiseed oil cake for export to all permissible destinations excluding the Portuguese possessions in India during the period January to September, 1958.

The protein contents of guar gum allowed for export should not exceed 8 per cent.

Vanaspati Export

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A quota of 10,000 tons of Vanaspati will be released for export to all permissible destinations, excluding the Portuguese possessions in India, during the period January to September, says a notification of the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Exports.

NEW SHIPPING COMPANY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is learnt that a new shipping Company called Victory Navigation Company Limited has been incorporated recently with its headquarters at Bombay. The Company's Authorised Capital is Rs. 2,50,00,000 divided into 2,50,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. It is anticipated that the prospectus shall be out as soon the permission is received from the Controller of Capital Issues, New Delhi.

SALT BOARD RECONSTITUTED

NEW DELHI, Jan 18.

The Central Advisory Board for salt which advises the Government of India on the utilisation of the proceeds of the salt, cess and recommends measures for the development of the industry has been reconstituted.

The Regional Advisory Boards for Madras, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bombay have also been reconstituted.

A Board for Rajasthan has been set up for the first time.

Cut In Bhakra Expenditure

CHANDIGARH, Jan. 18

The Planning Commission has suggested cut in the expenditure by about rupees one crore on the Bhakra and Chandigarh Capital projects respectively in 1958-59.

The expenditure on Bhakra project in the next financial year will be to the tune of Rs. 12 crores and on Chandigarh project about Rs. two crores.—UPI.

Leaders Affirm: No Retreat From Socialism

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

"A no retreat" reffirmation both by Prime Minister Nehru and Finance Minister Krishnamachari in regard to the objective of Socialism marked the proceedings of the Subjects Committee which adopted the resolution on the Economic Situation before it rose for lunch today.

The Finance Minister also broadly hinted in his speech that the tax structure of the next budget would remain much the same as now and fully take into account the requirements of Socialistic pattern.

The resolution adopted by the Committee shifts the emphasis on Agriculture by recommending a twelve-point programme for increased production to be achieved in two or three years.

Proceedings In Detail

PRIME Minister Nehru today categorically declared that for India "there will be no retreat from the path of Socialism."

"I am certain that if anyoody tries to pull us back from our objective or attempts such a retreat, he will not be allowed to do so." he added.

"We shall resist such attempts at all costs," Mr. Nehru announced amidst thunderous cheers.

He was participating in the discussions on the economic situation resolution of the Congress at the resumed session of the Subjects Committee this morning.

Replying to the debate on the resolution on the economic situation, Mr. Nehru described the Second Five-Year Plan as "the first major step they had taken towards Socialism."

Success of the Plan, he stressed, would "generate such energy" in the country that it would "help us go forward in the direction of Socialism."

If the Plan failed, by any chance, that would weaken the task and would be "a very big setback to the cause of Socialism."

The Prime Minister said that Socialism with the Congress was not "a mere slogan" or a "mantra" to be repeated now and then.

OBJECTIVE

They had taken the vow to achieve Socialism and now all that they needed was to act for its achievement.

"This drab resolution — the bread and butter resolution as many people would call it," he said, "makes no reference to Socialism, but is a call for action. It elaborates the immediate tasks before the nation. If we can do the work, the Plan will be fulfilled and Socialism will be there soon."

Mr. Nehru said that they had passed the resolution on Socialism at Avadi after considering the practical conditions existing in the country. "We are not swayed by sentimental considerations."

They took the decision after considering the "hard fact and after hard reasons." He added: "We took some decisions in order to go ahead."

WAY OF PEACE

"I am quite certain," he declared, "that for us in India there will be no wavering."

Other countries might shape their social order in the way they wanted, but India had decided on her goal and "we shall stick to our objective — come what may," Mr. Nehru said.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Nehru said, the objective of Socialism was accepted by the Congress even before the Avadi session. "There we only clarified our position", he added.

HE SAID THAT WHILE THEY STOOD FOR SOCIALISM IT HAD TO BE ACHIEVED IN A PEACEFUL MANNER. TO THEM SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY HAD TO GO HAND IN HAND.

This was the peculiarity in India — the peculiarity "born out of the teachings of our Great Master."

That was why ever since independence India had maintained "the friendliest relations with Britain." He said. "As we attained our independence we forgot all the bitterness of the struggle and became friendly with England.

"This path of peaceful solution of problems was pursued in the abolition of Princely States and landlordism within a short period and without any bloodshed. This was again a peculiarity of India of which we are rightly proud."

ENDING CONFLICT

Mr. Nehru admitted that today there was "conflict in the country."

The very basis of the present society, he said, was conflict between one who possessed and one who was deprived, conflict between the labour and the capital and the peasant and landlord.

"This conflict is there because what is good to one is bad to the other."

"We want to solve this conflict," the Prime Minister said, "by the method of peace and not by any means adding to the conflict."

In the present state of affairs in India, this conflict was not necessary, he thought.

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, FINANCE MINISTER, ANNOUNCED THAT THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF TAXATION SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY WOULD REMAIN.

He said that the Government was prepared to offer full facility to an individual to earn more but "it is impossible for any government to become progressively more socialistic without taxation on consumption."

ERRORS ADMITTED

Mr. Krishnamachari dwelt at length with the Plan and admitted that they had committed a number of mistakes. It was also true, he said, that previously there was no co-ordination between the Ministries in formulating schemes for expenditure.

But things were different now as no Ministry could sanction money without prior consultation with the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission. This had to be done because of paucity of resources.

He said that the needs of the country had become bigger than its resources. Recently they had taken steps to evaluate the internal resources and it had been shown that there was a big gap between the resources and the needs.

Some people suggested, he said, that the Plan was too ambitious "During the last 18 months or so we have been trying to find out how far we can meet our needs. This is the emotional urge on our part to make the Plan a success," he added.

Mr. Krishnamachari stated that in 1931 the Congress committed itself to a Socialistic pattern.

This was again ratified by the Avadi session of the Congress. "Neither the Congress nor the Government can reverse the process of Socialism."

Some people had criticised that the Congress or the Government retreated from Socialism.

"What is it that we have retreated from? It may be that we have in the recent past shifted our emphasis. Now we have reemphasised on the agricultural front. I find that our internal resources are not adequate and that is merely because we have slipped on the food front," he added.

Continuing he said that the import of food grains from abroad was a "headache" to him. He would consider himself lucky if the country could manage with the stipulated amount of foodgrains to be imported.

It was true, he said, that the planners had made some mistakes with regard to food production.

Nobody could deny that food was the only commodity through which a country could build its wealth easily. He said that the Foreign Exchange of the country had been in a very strained position due to large imports.

HE SAID, "FOOD PRODUCTION IS NOT ONLY THE CORE OF THE PLAN BUT THE FOUNDATION OF THE PLAN. IT IS THE KEY TO THE WHOLE SITUATION," HE ADDED.

THE DIFFERENCE

He further reaffirmed that there was no retreat from the path of Socialism.

"We do not want to claim any credit for the budget. Our budget helps Socialism. Although I might point out that we have not achieved perfection."

Mr. Krishnamachari drew a sharp line of distinction between Socialism in a totalitarian state and the Socialism of India.

"OUR SOCIALISM IS A DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM, BECAUSE OUR GOVERNMENT HAVE NO AUTHORITY OF ITS OWN EXCEPT WHAT IS GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY," HE ADDED.

He referred to certain criticism about his remarks about America and Germany and said that he would not go back upon his words.

"What I saw in Germany and America made me envious," he added. He was envious of the standard of living of the people, the environment in which ordinary workers in those places lived.

They must remember that Germany had rebuilt herself after the near destruction in the last war.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Referring to the industrial progress of India, Mr. Krishnamachari said that "industrialisation was going an in spite of the fact that we have to rephase our Plan."

But it must be made clear, he said, that they did not want to create any difficulty for the private sector although the basic industries would be developed by the government itself.

HE ADDED THAT THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD NO QUARREL WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR COULD BE PROVED BY THE LOAN THEY HAD GIVEN TO THE TATAS AND OTHERS.

"This does not, however, mean that this is a departure from Socialism."

Private sector also helped in the building up of national prosperity.

Mr. Babubhai Chinai (Bombay) suggested that the question of increased production should be tackled as "national emergency."

He said that both labour and capital, by a "happy balance" between them, could contribute greatly in securing the objective of increased production — labour by increasing the output in consonance with increase in wages and the capital by freezing their profits at a "reasonable level" to check inflation and create more savings.

Pleading for a change in some of the aspects of the fiscal policy, he said that equity capital market was still shy. He agreed that there had been an "improvement" in regard to the Government's attitude towards foreign investment, but that was not enough.

It was time that a situation was created in which further incentive to foreign capital became possible

He was particularly critical of the double taxation measures and corporation taxes which he felt was coming in the way of foreign capital flowing in

A FLOP

Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal (W. Bengal) while moving his amendments felt that the private sector was being increasingly pampered and Government were giving public money to private industrialists.

He said that when there would be the question of nationalisation of those industries, built up with public money they would have to pay compensations. It seemed to him therefore that they were "beating a retreat from Socialism."

He opposed Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari's last budget from this point of view because it imposed more taxes on common man and gave greater exemptions to capitalists "on the specious plea of capital formation."

Even the Estate Duty had been a "flop" because there was no collection. It was perhaps only intended to satisfy the common man that even rich people had to pay new taxes, he said.

Dr. Sanyal maintained that the theory of capital formation through savings had become outmoded but this resolution stressed somehow on the aspect of savings, when people had nothing to save.

'DOLLAR WITHOUT DOLLARISM'

Mr. N. V. Gadgil said that though the broad outline of the Avadi resolution declaring Socialistic pattern of society as the objective "we have not been able to prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands and see that nobody has a cake unless all have bread to eat."

Mr. Gadgil felt that the broad fact remained that certain things had happened which warranted self-criticism.

One of the delegates had remarked," Viswanath has left Varanasi and Socialism has left the Congress."

He, however, felt Socialism had not left the Congress and if it was about to leave they should by their devotion securely install it.

Congressmen should ask themselves what they had done to popularise the idea, he said.

HE SAID THAT IF THEY NEEDED FOREIGN EXCHANGE THEY SHOULD DO ALL THAT WAS NECESSARY TO ATTRACT IT WITHOUT SACRIFICING THEIR SOCIALISTIC IDEA "WE MAY HAVE THE DOLLAR WITHOUT DOLLARISM", HE SAID.

RIGHT TEST

Mr. Chammanlal Patel (Gujarat) said that the problem of unemployment could be solved as well as augmentation of national income secured by laying emphasis on village and cottage industries.

Another reason for stressing the village industries was that they needed less capital for immediate investment.

Mr. A K. Sen (Union Law Minister) said that there seemedto be a confusion of thought because the limited objectives of the plan confined to a particular period were being mixed to be a confusion of thought ves of removal of poverty and Socialism. The success or failure of the plan should be judged only from the targets set out, he said.

After Mr. Krishnamachari had intervened in the debate and Mr. Nehru had replied, the resolution on the economic situation was unanimously adopted by the Subjects Committee this forenoon.

Mr. Dhebar announced that there would be a special session of the Subjects Committee this evening at 7 p.m.

The resolution on economic policy was yesterday moved by Mr. Nehru with an impassioned appeal to the people to accept the challenge of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Dhebar Sets Task For Seva Dal Men

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

CONGRESS President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, stressed here today that the Congress Seva Dal workers should carry on the message of building the new social structure based on equality and justice for all to every nook and corner of the country.

Mr. Dhebar, who was speaking at the Congress Seva Dal rally of over 1,000 volunteers coming from all over the country, said that caste system, provincialism, linguistic fanaticism, differences between the rich and the poor and the capitalists and the labourers must be removed in the new society which free India was now building.

VILLAGE WORK

Continuing he said that every one living in this country must feel as if he was in the band of army working for national reconstruction.

The Seva Dal workers should work for strengthening the root of the unity of our vast country, he emphasised.

He stated that in every one of five and half lakhs of Indian villages there should be at least one Seva Dal volunteer to spread the message of unity and service among the people.

The present strength of 75,000 was too meagre for this purpose.

The message of building new India should reach every Indian whether he worked in the fields, or factories.

He called upon the educated young men of the country to join the Seva Dal to strengthen this organisation which had been doing very good work, in co-operation with the Congress organisation.

Mr. Dhebar stated that every one in New India should be self-reliant.

He advised the Seva Dal workers to do big work so that they themselves might become big. Thinking in a small way would make them small, he said.

Earlier, the Congress President took the salute at the Seva Dal rally.

Later accompanied by Mr. S. V. Inamdar, organiser of the All-India Congress Seva Dal, he inspected the parade.

Mr. Sriman Narayan, Congress general secretary and Mrs. Indira Gandhi were also present.—UPI

Hunt For Yeti Soon

KATHMANDU, Jan. 18

A seventeen-member Yeti expedition sponsored by Texas oil magnate, Mr. Tom Slick and under the leadership of Prof. Gerald Russel, member 1954 Daily Mail Yeti Expedition, will arrive at Jogbani, south-east Nepal, in the first week of February to leave for Barun Valley in search of a Yeti.

Mr. Tom Slick, who was leader of his inconclusive expedition in March last year, will not lead this time.

Norman G. Dyhrenfurth of California will be in charge of photography, motion pictures, sound recording and mountaineering.

He will arrive at Calcutta on February 1. Prof. Russel and Australian journalist Peter Byrne, already in India, are reported busy arranging porters and sherpas.—UPI-AFP.

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IRVING BERLIN'S HITS COVER HALF A CENTURY

NEW YORK.

AMERICA'S No. 1 songwriter, Irving Berlin, is a small-boned, wiry, hoarse-voiced show business institution who is an enigma even to people who know him well.

By David Dachs

THE music and entertainment world paid tribute recently to Irving Berlin on his 50th anniversary as a creative force in American popular music.

Berlin, partly serious, is a moody master of gay music, an insomniac millionaire who is an enigma to his friends.

His songs are direct, powerful, easy to understand. He isn't. Even physically he's a puzzle. Though approaching 70, his hair is still jet black.

From 1907 to 1957 Irving Berlin has written more than 16 Hollywood movie musicals, 16 Broadway shows, and 2 famous GI musical revues.

He has created more than 1,000 popular songs, including "White Christmas" (23,000,000 record-seller) "Blue Skies," "How Deep Is The Ocean," "God Bless America," and "There's No Business Like Show Business."

Four hundred of his songs have been popular hits, and at least 75 are considered classics or "standards."

This achievement is unequalled in popular music history by anyone, because Berlin writes both the music and the lyrics.

While his music has been hummed and sung and danced to by millions through five decades, the man himself seems to be surrounded by a protective "great wall."

HARD TO KNOW

I was told not to ask him about his private life — or he'd calm up.

Oscar Hammerstein who has worked very closely with Berlin in the pre-planning and production of "Anne Get Your Gun" remarked, "Irving is hard to know. I really know very little about him."

Berlin no longer gets a thrill out of hearing his songs. Show business glamour leaves him cold. As one veteran music man put it, "he's had enough of that."

TV doesn't interest him either, except for informative programmes such as "Meet the Press" or "Face The Nation."

HIS READING IS LARGELY LIMITED TO THE READER'S DIGEST (ESPECIALLY THE MEDICAL ARTICLES).

He is ridden by insomnia. He's up most of the night and dozes off about 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning.

The old master is a great student of "Variety," the entertainment trade paper, particularly those fine-print sections containing the weekly grosses of Broadway shows and Hollywood films.

Naturally trends in "Pop Music" interest him too. For 50 years, after all, he's set the trends or ridden their crests, and he knows what "sells."

But the theory and history of music leaves him cold. Once a friend gave him a biography of Mozart. Berlin frowned as if to say, "Are you kidding?"

HOBBIES

The three great pleasures of Berlin are: chasing the sun, enjoying his family, and eating.

Though he's done himself proud as a trencherman in the world's top restaurants, he still tips the scales at about 115.

He chooses restaurants with as much deliberation as some men take to get engaged.

"Berlin is a standout because of his diminutive size. He's the Rizzuto of the Rotisserie."

Years ago, Berlin used to be a compulsive late-hour eater. At 3 a.m. he'd rush to a New York Chinese restaurant, stride into the kitchen, prepare and cook an expert Chinese meal. This was a throw-back to the time he lived in and around New York's chinatown.

Today, at his Liberty, N. Y. country estate, he often supervises outdoor barbecues.

In a private world, apart from Berlin the songwriter, lives Berlin the family patriarch.

He dislikes any pictures printed of him and his family.

He has been married 31 years to Ellin Mackey; they have three daughters: Mary Ellin, 30, Linda, 24, and Elizabeth, 21.

Mary Ellin is married to a Newsweek editor, Marvin Barrett, and collaborates with him on a magazine column.

They have three children, whom Berlin adores, including little Irving.

Linda lives with the Berlins and Elizabeth is a Senior at Vassar majoring in Greek.

FORGETFUL

Berlin has written some songs for his grandchildren. They aren't published, but the lyrics are framed in their nursery.

Throughout the U. S. and the world, Berlin is notorious for absentmindedness. He forgets names, appointments, leaves hotels without paying, gets on planes without tickets, takes a cab when a private limousine waits for him halfway down the block.

Berlin often forgets the names and faces of Tin Pan Alley personalities—vocalists, bandleaders, disc jockeys, to the chagrin of his own office.

"He'd lose a lot of plugs for us that way," says Dreyer. "He'd walk by an important personality he'd been introduced to before, without saying hello. I used to have to walk alongside him in a restaurant and whisper to him, 'That's Sammy Kaye, Irving, say Hello!' He'd never remember. He isn't swell-headed. He just seemed to be concentrating on something else."

Berlin chases the sun. He is constantly running off to the Riviera, California, Honolulu, Florida. He is now building a new home in Palm Beach. He loves to swim. And he swims like an East Side kid with deadly seriousness and fierce choppy strokes. But today it's the clear Atlantic or blue Mediterranean, not the muddy East River.

Irving Berlin is notorious for his preoccupation with songwriting.

A few years ago, Fred Astaire and his late wife, Phyllis, had Berlin over to dinner. They thought they'd have a warm, nostalgic reunion, for Astaire starred in some of Berlin's sparkling Hollywood films, including the 1935 movie hit, "Top Hat."

However, just after dessert, Berlin got up, excused himself and said, "I've got some work to do." He left, leaving the Astaires high and dry. Afterwards, Astaire sighed, "I adore Irving, but I can't make heads or tails of him."

An enigma with enigmatic variations, Irving Berlin is a fabulous worker. He can pursue lins keep quiet for they know "daddy's working."

lyric ideas and melodic themes while walking, eating, or driving. Often he gets a dull abstracted look, when he's in a car with his family. The Ber-

BERLIN IS A TIN PAN ALLEY PRAGMATIST — HE HAS NO MUSIC THEORIES, HE SWEATS OUT HIS MATERIAL.

An associate has observed, "it doesn't come easily with him."

Berlin doesn't use rhyming dictionaries, rarely listens to music, except if it's something that's "selling." He refuses to go to concerts or the opera. However, he's been known to like some contemporary classical music, notably Gian-Carlo Menotti's score for "The Consul."

As a working songwriter, Berlin has never written to please the Chi-Chi crowd. But it is a myth that Berlin sticks to a single, simple theme.

If you go through more than 1,000 Berlin songs, representing 50 years of productivity, you recognise one outstanding fact: you can't "type" Berlin.

NO MONOTYPE

As Oscar Hammerstein puts it, "High as Irving Berlin is rated, perhaps he isn't rated high enough. Unlike Stephen Foster who wrote only one type of nostalgic song, Berlin has written big ballads, rhythm songs, patriotic songs, comedy songs."

And though he can write the "big ballads," as they're known in trade slanguage, Berlin can look at the world with bubbling gaiety. Take the score for "Top Hat" which millions of Americans remember so fondly, starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

It breathes sophistication, and contains such smart tunes as "Cheek to Cheek." "Isn't This A Lovely Day" and the beguiling "No Strings," which went:

No strings and no connections
No ties to my affections
I'm fancy free
And free for anything fancy.

As for rhythm tunes, Berlin has pounded out some of the best: "Stepping Out With My Baby," "Let Yourself Go," "Top Hat," and one of the most sizzling, kinetic, tunes to ever stop a show, "Heat Wave," from the 1933 musical revue "As Thousands Cheer."

HUMOROUS

Berlin is also blessed with humour. For "Faster Parade" (1947) Berlin concocted "a couple of swells," which had a real Music Hall flavour as sung and danced by Judy Garland (teeth blacked out) and Fred Astaire.

One of the better comedy duets in modern musicals "Anything You Can Do," from "Annie Get Your Gun," was not only funny line by line but epitomised the plot conflict.

It pitted Annie against her sharpshooting boy friend, Frank Butler, who were always in competition for top honours.

TOP MAN

Berlin has many other moods: from the rousing "Alexander's Ragtime Band"; to the spirited "When The Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves For Alabam," and playfully cute "Snooky Ookums."

In "As Thousands Cheer," Ethel Waters sang one of Berlin's most poignant creations, the blues-flavoured "Suppertime." And in a patriotic mood, of course, there's the classic "God Bless America."

WHISTLING SUCCESS

The young Irving Berlin, already world-famous for the music which has kept him on the crest of the wave for half a century. At this time, Europe as well as America was already whistling such early Berlin successes as "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

East German Girl Stenos Run Big Risk

BERLIN.

AMERICAN STENOS, WHO MAY FRET ABOUT THEIR 9-TO-5 TREADMILL AND CRANKY BOSS, WORK IN A SWIVEL-CHAIR PARADISE COMPARED TO THEIR EAST GERMAN SISTERS.

Imprisonment, exile and death have shortened the careers of many ladies in East Germany, particularly those who work for the government, a compilation of little-noticed reports from Berlin reveals.

The late Red Premier Otto Grotewohl was a notoriously bad boss to work for.

His stylish 43-year-old Girl Friday, Fraulein Elli Barczatis, was beheaded in October, 1955, for allegedly spying for the West.

Fraulein Barczatis was not the first to get such a reward. Her predecessor, Else Neugebauer, was imprisoned by Herr Grotewohl in 1949, also for spying.

Recent inquiries as to her fate, eight years after being sentenced, have been unanswered.

MORE JAILED

Another harsh employer was Deputy Premier Otto Nuschke. Eva Engmann, his private secretary, was picked up in 1950 on a charge of spreading anti-regime propaganda.

If she is still alive, she will finish her sentence of hard labour in 1962.

Edith Hermann and Carola Schreiber, two more from Herr Nuschke's office, fled to the West on a report that their boss was about to have them pinched—and not in fun.

Elli Koeppke, a 25-year-old stenographer, began her two-and-a-half-year sentence last month, found guilty of being an agent for the British Secret Service.

While in prison, she may have a chance to exchange notes with two sisters, who also began their imprisonment last year.

By Ted Caron

Lieselotte Klotzschkopf was whisked from the side of Reconstruction Minister Heinz Winkler.

Her sister, Frau Heinze, was arrested in the office of Rolf Jeczmionka, No. 2 man in the strategic Coal and Power Ministry.

Both sisters were accused of "having connections in the West," a handy all-embracing charge in the Red zone.

QUEER CASE

A curious case involving a double-take came up three years ago, when Georg Dertinger, then Minister for Foreign Affairs in East Germany, was hauled before the Red Supreme Court and handed 15 years in prison.

But Herr Detinger managed to take one secretary along with him.

Ilse-Ruth Bubner is reportedly a broken woman with nine more years of hard labour to complete.

There was, however, another secretary involved in the Dertinger affair.

Fraulein Kaethe Zinsser, arrested with her boss, was a manageable witness during the trial and was therefore sentenced to only three years in prison.

SHE HAD HARDLY BEGUN SERVING HER TIME, WHEN SHE WAS PARDONED AND RETURNED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

Back among her Communist cronies, Kaethe Zinsser wore a new title: Deputy Chief of Protocol.

WEDDED BOSSES

The only silver lining in this bizarre civil service is the fact that the secretaries who survive may find a husband in the inner office.

GROTEWOHL, COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF ULBRIGHT, AND THREE MINISTERS (FOR TRANSPORT, DEFENCE, AND HEALTH) ALL DIVORCED THEIR WIVES AND MARRIED THEIR GIRL FRIDAYS.

The final tally of these 15 secretaries should make every career girl in the Red Zone stop and think: Seven went to prison, five married their bosses, two escaped to the West, and one was beheaded.

There must be a safer way to make a living.

DUCHESS OF WINDSOR HAD AMBITION TO BE A SHOWGIRL

WHERE are the loveliest, leggiest girls in Paris to be found?

By common consent of the cognoscenti, the vote goes to Bluebell Troupe of dancing girls who have been the mainstay of The Famous Lido Floor Show for years and years.

Not the same girls of course—Anno Domini and marriage bells see to that—but as one beauty steps out, another steps in to close the ranks.

But if you should lose your heart to one of them, you'll find it a tough hard road. Imagine the setup.

You sit out front and suddenly decide that the third girl from the left is the one for you. So you'd like to take her to dinner. A fat tip to the waiter, and he'll take away your little scribbled note of invitation.

★

Inside 15 minutes back comes the answer—and it's always the same answer: "Sorry, but I'm much too tired."

The facts: The girl never gets the note. All such billet-doux are delivered straight to Miss Bluebell herself and Miss Bluebell is tough Margaret Kelly, the boss of the troupe whose idea of discipline would make a marine top-sergent look like a kindergarten teacher.

She decides where her girls live, how they dress, even what makeup they use off-duty.

When their turn is finished in the gray small hours, a fleet of cabs is waiting to take them straight home.

Those who live within five minutes walk of the Champs-elysees are allowed to walk—but only in threes. No Bluebell girl is ever allowed out alone at night.

We'll let you in on a secret. The girls have found one way to outwit the boss.

They go to church on Sunday mornings. And there, a few hours after entertaining the crowds in the most undressed show on earth, they sit demurely in the pews, waiting for the boy friends to arrive.

Even A Duchess

It was at the opening night of the New Lido show this week—with all the top names in Paris drinking champagne on the house. Among them of the

OUR PARIS DIARY

Windsors, and as the Duchess gazed at the near-naked chorus line she let fall on odd remark. "Do you know," she said. "I've always had a secret ambition to be one of these snow-girls."

Jail Idyll

THE world's oddest honeymoon is being spent in the French jail of Nice where ace con-man Guy Desprez was married the other day to his 30-year-old blonde accomplice. Jeannine Winter.

Both are awaiting trial, both face possible life sentences as habitual criminals. But the prison warden authorised their marriage and the cops who arrested them were witnesses.

The women's section of the jail provided a special wedding cake and the couple are now on what may be the longest honeymoon ever. They are allowed to walk together each day for just one hour.

★

The French State Railways reveal that for every 100 working railroads men, they have 113 retired and drawing pensions plus free travel

Stop Clowning

Somewhere in the teeming crowds of Paris is a little crook who gets fun out of his wrong-doing. He's a picpocket by trade and doesn't care who knows it.

For not only does he lift wallets and bill-folds—he leaves a little note of thanks in their place.

Always the same—"while you watch the pretty girls, I watch your pockets. Many thanks for my happy new year —jo la terreur."

★

The first copy of the much-heralded super-super-duper edition of Don Quixote, printed on special parchment, has been sold. The price; dol. 30,000. The buyer; Helena Rubenstein, the beauty specialist.

Sour Note

WE report with regret that the current wave of anti-American feeling is not dying down. Since the sorry affair of the rifles for Tunisia even the sanest of Frenchmen seem to take delight in sneering at Uncle Sam.

This week we heard a cabaret artist who is famous enough to know better, get this below-the-belt crack: says he's renaming his favourite puppet who does nothing unless the strings are pulled. "From now on," he declares, "Tis name is Ike."

Not funny, not kind, not in good taste—but the audience roared its head off.

★

A Mr. Stanislas Przyscpkowski of Paris has given formal notice that he intends to change his name. His choice is Stanislas Pryzy.

Netaji Galvanised Liberation Army

"COMRADES, OFFICERS AND MEN: WITH YOUR UNSTINTED SUPPORT AND UNFLINCHING LOYALTY, AZAD HIND FAUJ WILL BECOME THE INSTRUMENT OF INDIA'S LIBERATION," SAID NETAJI IN AUGUST 1943.

The occasion was his assumption of direct command of the Indian Independence League and of the Azad Hind Fauj in Singapore. How prophetic the words were!

Subhas Babu—the rebel Congress President, or Netaji, the Supreme Commander of the historic I.N.A.—who was greater?

Ask any member of the I.N.A; he or she will unhesitatingly vote for the latter. One may well ask, WHY?

The reason is very simple.

It is fairly common knowledge how Subhas Chandra Bose—a former president of the Indian National Congress, and a "bete noire" of the British rulers, escaped their police vigilance and found his way to Germany, some time before World War II broke out in 1939.

His restless spirit would not be quiet even in a foreign land for, it was not long before he organised an Indian National Army from amongst the few Indians resident there—students and prisoners of war.

INA Movement

The nucleus of the now memorable I.N.A. began with eight members which gradually grew into about 4.500 men, and it was in this organisation and administration of this regiment that Netaji gained the experience on which he drew when called upon to organise the greater I.N.A. movement in East Asia.

When the call came from the newly-formed Indian Independence League there, he did not hesitate to undertake another perilous journey, a submarine voyage this time, which took him sixty days to reach Tokyo from Berlin.

The moment he assumed command of the whole organisation, there was a stupendous wave of patriotism amongst the Indians, and even those who had kept aloof and preferred the Japanese P.O.W. concentration camps volunteered and joined up.

Such was his reputation and magnetism. The war-cry "Chalo-Delhi", the greeting "Jai Hind", and the National Anthem "Jana Gana Mana", all of which he had initiated in Germany were to be heard in every corner of East Asia where there were Indians. In such a short time, Netaji's name and fame had spread like a whirlwind!

It was he who was responsible for "raising the stocks" of Indians in East Asia in the estimation of Japanese, Chinese, Malayans, Burmese and others.

Again, it was he who was responsible for and instrumental in soberig down the cruel measures adopted by the Japanese in recruiting forced labour for what has come to be known as the Death Railway started between Moulmein in Burma and Bangkok in Thailand.

When, during the War, Bengal was passing through a great famine he broadcast on the I. N. A. transmitters that he would provide 100,000 tons of rice if the British would arrange transport, but the offer was not accepted, with the result that thousands died of starvation!

Rice Offer

Within a short time after taking command of the I.I. League he rose so high in the esteem of his countrymen that people from long distances would flock in large numbers to have a glimpse of their beloved Netaji or hear him speak at public functions which were, in spite of the bombing scare, frequent and remained spell-bound in pindrop silence to the end regardless of dangers.

With the Burmese, Japanese and other nationalities, he commanded as much respect as their own respective Heads of State.

At public receptions, accompanied by his A.D.C.s and bodyguards he would arrive and be received with such majesty that even royalty might envy the reception accorded to him.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour, as soon as he took his stand on the platform, there would be a veritable platoon of his admirers to garland him.

In the service of his motherland, he was utterly reckless of his life, disregarding the bombing raids which were frequent day and night, and often he had to be dragged into the air-raid shelter.

What Gandhiji and other leaders had been preaching for decades viz. common kitchen and brotherhood for all Indians, was brought about by Netaji overnight as it were, and there was no distinction of caste or creed in the whole of the Indian National Army.

Their Idol

He was the idol of the Indians in East Asia. Many an Indian was reported to have belaboured any one talking disparagingly of Netaji.

One hotelier—a South Indian —actually shot a sub-inspector of police in the British Burma Police—during the war he was their spy—for talking ill of Netaji and harassing the ex-INA personnel.

It might be thought that the national organisation over which Netaji "ruled" was a purely Hindu oligarchy.

It was not so. There were Muslims, Christians, and even Anglo-Indians in it, all of whom enjoyed equal privileges.

By T. Sundar Rao

THE author was closely connected with the I.N.A., holding a responsible position in the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind founded by Netaji Bose.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, SOME HIGH-RANKING MUSLIMS—OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS — WERE TRUSTED MEMBERS OF NETAJI'S CABINET AND WAR COUNCIL.

One Muslim millionaire who had settled down in Burma became so enamoured of Netaji and the cause he represented that he volunteered for total mobilisation and gave to the cause almost his entire property.

Many in India may be of the opinion that Netaji was a Japanese stooge but nothing can be farther from the truth as following will show:

The Japanese Ambassador accredited to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind arrived in Rangoon and sought an audience with Netaji.

No Stooge

He was told to send up his credentials to be checked by the Ministry of External Affairs. As he had left them behind in Tokyo, he was told that no interview was possible without inspecting the credentials.

It was reported at the time that Japanese soldiers bowed low even when passing Netaji's photograph in the same way as they would do before their Emperor.

Netaji was concerned not only with waging war against the British, but also with the welfare and education of the Indians in East Asia through appropriate departments in the same way as any properly constituted Government would do.

"I will serve India and the Indian Independence movement to my fullest capacity even at the risk of my life."

This was his pledge and he lived up to it! Alas!

The discipline and morale of the I.N.A. under him were unique in spite of heavy odds in the shape of discomforts, hardships, paucity of food, clothing and armaments. In spite of all these, even Indian women volunteered for active service, and one of them, whose husband was also at one of the "fronts," left the following message to him on the eve of her departure to the battle line:—

"If I do not come back, do not grieve for me. But marry again — from amongst the Jhansi Ranis."

The Obvious Gift Wins

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

NOW that the gifts are open the ribbon and paper out of sight, and the big letdown after Christmas, how successful were your Christmas choices, anyway?

Three Washington officials' wives are feeling rather proud of themselves.

They know they made exactly right choices for their busy husbands.

Each gave something original and different to the good man.

And yet, all three gave an old standby.

What they gave were neckties! And the men loved 'em! Fact is, these three husbands enjoy having their wives select their ties.

Mrs. Robert B. Anderson, wife of the new Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Arthur E. Summerfield, wife of the Postmaster-General, and Mrs. Percival F. Brundage, wife of the Director of the Budget, are the successful tie-pickers.

Original

What about those very special, original gifts the women picked for their men?

Ollie Anderson designed a novel money-clip for the nation's top money man.

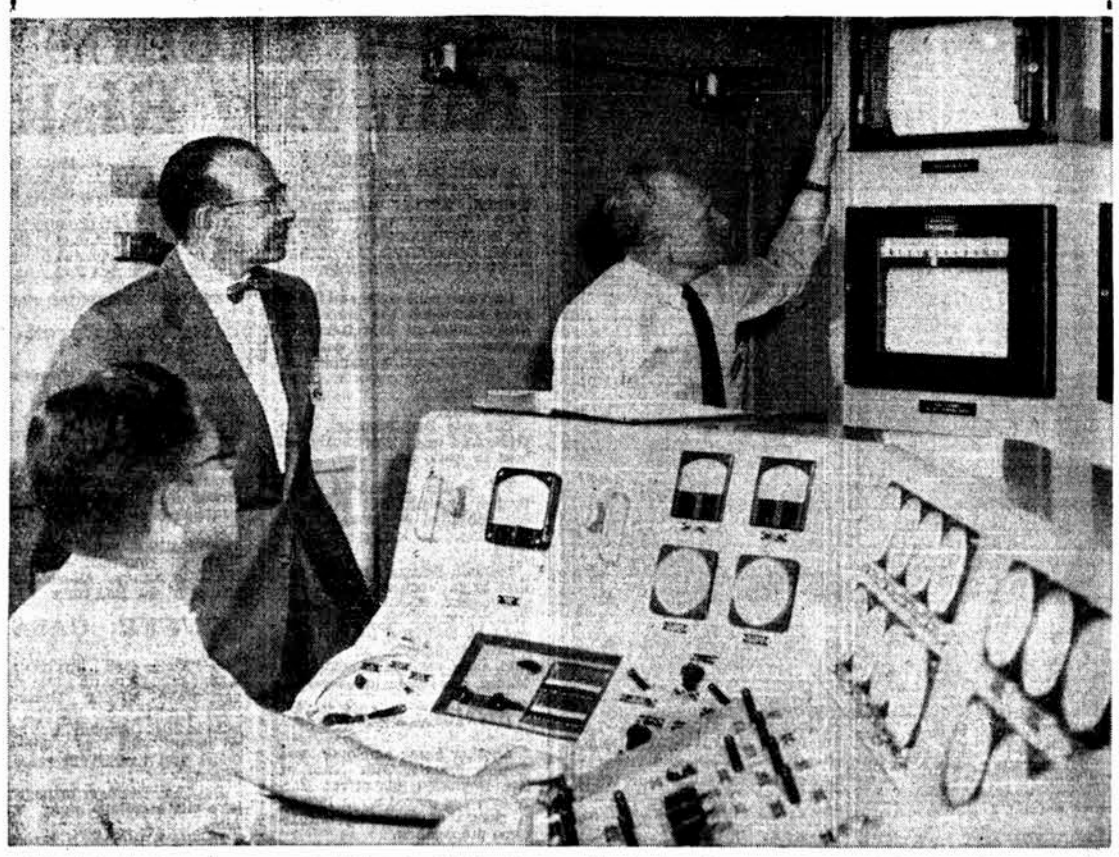
Fashioned of sterling silver, it is topped by miniature packet of folding picture frames, bearing tiny likenesses of his wife and two sons and backed by the Treasury seal.

Mrs. Summerfield had a tray and ice bucket made, using stamps for the design, highlighting her husband's job as Uncle Sam's top stamp collector.

Mrs. Brundage isn't telling. She is pleased with the reception her latest choice in ties got, however.

"My husband always likes me to pick his ties," she says.

ATOMIC PLANT TO LIGHT U. S. HOMES



The first atomic reactor ever to be used by a private company in the United States for production of electric current to light homes and to power factories soon will be in operation.

This new machine, known as the Sodium Reactor Experiment (SRE), is one of four new types of reactors to be operated under the civilian power development programme of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Developed in the state of California through the co-operation of industry and government, this experimental plant is expected to represent an important advance in atomic power production, one of the foremost goals of the international "atoms for peace" programme.

In the control room, technicians watched dials as the sodium reactor was first operated.

Many months of testing soon will be completed, and the reactor then will begin full-scale operation.

Link Between Law-Giver And Philosopher

By H. M. Seervai,
Advocate-General, Bombay.

TO THE GREEKS THE WORD PHILOSOPHY MEANT "THE LOVE OF WISDOM" AND THEY LOOKED UPON THAT LOVE AS DIVINE.

I think that an exquisite Greek legend might well be taken to symbolise the birth of Philosophy.

Once upon a time the great God Zeus, felt a strange commotion and discomfort in his head.

When he could stand it no longer, he sent for Vulcan to set things right.

Vulcan came with his mighty hammer and dealt a terrible blow on the head of Zeus, who remained unconcerned.

But out of the deep hole which the blow had made there sprang, fully armed a most beautiful woman, Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom.

She was fully armed because she had to meet life at every point.

The earth smiled at her coming and grew bright and gay, for it knew that with her by its side it would never be the dark place it had been before.

Men and women rejoiced at her birth for they knew that she could illuminate all paths, remove all doubts, alleviate all sorrows if only they could find her.

But it was not only Greek legend but Greek Philosophy which found the love of wisdom, and a life inspired by that love, divine.

One of the greatest of Greek philosophers said: "If reason is divine, then, in comparison with man, the life according to it is divine in comparison with human life. But we must not follow those who advise us, being men to think of human and being mortal of mortal things, but must so far as we can, make ourselves immortal, and strain every nerve to live in accordance with the best thing in us, for even if it be small in bulk much more does it in power and worth surpass everything."

OPEN MIND

Broadly speaking, the great tradition of European philosophy is a systematic attempt by the human mind to discover the meaning of existence.

The world outside us and the moral law within us hammer at our heads and will not let us rest till we have grasped, however dimly or inarticulately, the significant connection of things we know.

But, as a modern philosopher has reminded us "It is not cleverness or learning that makes a philosopher.

"It is a certain outlook—openness of mind, thoroughness of work and hatred of superficiality" so that each one of us can, in his own way become "in Plato's magnificent words 'the spectator of all time and all existence."

Has philosophy anything to do with law?

I am interested in philosophy and also in law as it is administered in our courts.

But the question may mean many things.

To the young student wishing to be a lawyer the question may mean, "Is it any good my studying philosophy? What connection can philosophy have with law? Will I not be laughed out of court as a mere philosopher, a dreamer of dreams?"

I know that there is no finer intellectual discipline for a lawyer than a study of philosophy for its own sake.

The method of philosophy is one of rational analysis and synthesis unfettered by dogmas and theoretical preconceptions, and this method is required daily in our courts.

It is true that at times your opponent, and, may be, a judge will try to brush aside your argument as philosophical.

BUT THIS CANNOT HURT YOUR ARGUMENT IF IT IS TRUE, FOR IT IS THE SANCTION OF A TRUE ARGUMENT THAT IT HOLDS TOGETHER AND DOES NOT FALL TO PIECES.

Any way, you will frequently find that the philosophical argument you have thought out for yourself has in fact been accepted in a reported judgment, and a judgment cannot be brushed aside as merely philosophical!

LIMITATIONS

But the young student might ask: "That's all right, but will you find a philosophy underlying the law which I will have to propound before the court?"

The answer is both "yes" and "no."

If you expect law to embody a philosophy in the sense that the whole body of our law can be refered to it, and is consistent with it, you will be disappointed.

But a study of philosophy would have taught you to expect no such thing.

Law is general; the situations it seeks to govern are individual and it is impossible as a general rule adequately to cover every individual case. The hard cases which make bad law arise from the inherent limitations of a law.

Again law is made by men for men and it reflects human imperfections; and the most high-minded lawgiver will at times be weighed down by tradition and custom, if not by prejudice.

Aristotle wrote a book which is considered by many to be the greatest book on moral philosophy; but in it he defended the institution of slavery then in existence on the theory that some men are naturally born to be slaves.

Besides, laws may be moulded by the harsh march of events, by the veering gusts of public opinion, by a change in the climate of social thought, and a change in climate, as we know from experience, is not necessarily for the better.

NOBLE

But though you will not find a body of consistent philosophy in the sense I have mentioned, yet a large part of our law embodies a philosophy of life—a noble philosophy.

The Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts swear that they will duly and faithfully and to the best of their ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of their office without fear or favour, affection or ill will and they will uphold the constitution and the laws.

This oath embodies the basic philosophy of a large body of our laws, and we take it so much for granted that we forget that it represents the triumph of law over force and of civilisation over barbarism.

We forget, for instance, that the fight for freedom in Imperial Rome was a fight for honest and independent judges and for equal laws.

We forget the complex organisation of a free society which makes this philosophy possible and which enables us to go about our work, secure in our persons and in our homes.

A knock at the door at the dead of night causes no greater anxiety than is felt at the thought that the Post Office may be the bearer of sad tidings.

It does not freeze the blood as it does in countries where a knock at the door may mean that a loved one will disappear, never to return.

IT'S ROLE

So, your philosophy will arm you against "frantic theories and vehement passions" which, in the name of progress, bid you exchange the rule of law for the worst features of the ages of lawlessness.

Again, if the philosophic mind has become a part of you, it will give to your legal work a tone and temper which the mere pursuit of money or the satisfaction of personal ambition can never give.

You will see your contribution to law, however small, as serving the cause of human happiness in a stable yet active society.

You will realise why it is not possible for a lawyer to win cases anyhow, as for example, by misleading the court or by manipulating the evidence.

The law I have had in mind so far was Civil Law.

In criminal law it was our good fortune to have as the first Law Member, Macaulay, whose draft of the Indian Penale Code was based on a philosophy, which has endured, and to which modern theories have added little.

The Penal Code was framed "on two great principles, the principles of suppressing crime with the smallest amount of suffering, and the principle of ascertaining the truth with the smallest possible cost of time and money."

THE CODE "GOT RID OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF AGGRAVATED TREASON AND WILFUL MURDER."

In not treating every killing as murder Macaulay said, "The soldier who at the entreaty of a wounded comrade puts that comrade out of pain, the friend who supplies opium to a person suffering the torment of lingering disease, the freedman who in ancient times held out his sword that his master might fall on it,....would, expect in Christian societies scarcely be thought culpable, and even in Christian societies would not be regarded by the public, and ought not to be treated by the law as assassins."

INDIAN CODE

Again in dealing with offences against marriage he said "to make laws for punishing the inconstancy of the wife while the law admits the privilege of the husband to fill his Zanana with women, is a course which we are most reluctant to adopt..... We are not inclined to throw into a scale, already too much depressed (against women) the additional weight of the Penal Law."

Do you not agree with the ancient Greeks that philosophy is divine, and that it transforms not only individual lives but also the lives and the laws of whole countries and whole nations?

Courtesy—AIR Bombay.

DO you collect snuff-boxes? Tea caddies? The works of a particular artist? Brass? Battersea enamels?

Whatever you collect—and even if you don't collect anything—there is a rare and satisfying pleasure to be had making a tour of Britain's auction rooms.

Nor is it a pleasure to be enjoyed only by the rich or those intent on buying something definite; anybody has a right to attend an auction sale, and nobody will press you to buy.

The rewards of an auction-hunting holiday are that the sales take you to places entirely different in atmosphere and tradition, enable you to inspect every conceivable type of object from ancient Greek statuary to the exquisite jewellery of the Russian court jeweller, Faberge, and give you the excitement of the chase as dealers and individuals outbid each other according to plan or caprice.

Diversity

London is the antique centre of the world.

Nowhere else can such a diversity of books, pictures, porcelain, silver, jewellery and antique furniture be seen.

THE MOST FAMOUS AUCTION ROOMS, OF COURSE, ARE THOSE OF CHRISTIE'S AND SOTHEBY'S — SOMETIMES CALLED THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE OF THE AUCTIONEERING WORLD. BOTH ARE KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Through the auction rooms of Christie's have flowed the world's treasures for nearly two hundred years.

Its founder, James Christie, made auctioneering a respectable calling when, in 1768, he moved to an auction room specially built to the plan of distinguished artists—the Royal Academicians of the day—who used his auction room as an exhibition gallery.

Fabulous

Today, as yesterday, auctions at Christie's are packed with drama and interest.

Fabulous treasures change hands; a gold Swedish snuff-box from the collection of Lord Ashburton fetched £1,627 10s.

Queen Anne's toilet set was sold for £7,800.

IN ONE DAY, IN 1928, THE FIGURE OF £416,000 REPRESENTED JUST ONE DAY'S SALES; IT INCLUDED A COLLECTION OF SNUFF-BOXES WHICH FETCHED £185,000, A TURNER PICTURE FOR £30,000 AND A SMALL ROMNEY PORTRAIT FOR £60,000.

But don't be overawed by all this.

It is highly entertaining to spend a morning or afternoon at one of the more spectacular sales; to see the casual, almost imperceptible gestures with which experienced dealers bid, often by a mere wink, or a flicker of their catalogues; it is fascinating to see past and present meet, and to inspect at close quarters treasures which will soon be in private hands.

Treasure-Hunting At Auctions Is Exciting Sport

By Dennis Bardens

If you are an ordinary person of modest means you may want to go around just for fun, but with the reservation that if you see anything you fancy strongly enough, and can afford it, you may buy it.

That's fair enough.

But a little system will add to your pleasure.

Be Methodic

First, make a note of the towns you want to visit.

Apart from the auction sales, they will be interesting to see.

Auctioneers

The point is, however, that there are over 8,000 auctioneers in Britain, ranging from tiny little rooms in country villages to huge repositories where you will find anything from an ancient grand piano to a book of poetry.

No town of any appreciable size is without its auction rooms.

If you are going to have a bargain-hunting itinerary which will take you to different towns, the Year Book of the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute (29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2. Holborn 1968) is an invaluable guide.

It lists their members by towns as well as by name.

IN LONDON THERE ARE ALWAYS SEVERAL SALES GOING ON IN DIFFERENT PLACES EVERY DAY.

In the provinces there are regular weekly sales, and in the larger provincial towns sales are held several times a week.

Write to the auctioneers asking them for catalogues of their forthcoming sales.

Arrange your itinerary, book your hotel rooms in advance and be sure that you give yourself time in each town to inspect the goods *on the day before the sale.*

Inspect any goods which interest you thoroughly, not superficially.

That Sheraton wardrobe, for instance—has it got woodworm in it anywhere?

If so, you won't detect it by glancing at the outside.

That lovely porcelain; is it cracked, chipped or repaired?

The book—are the pages complete?

Next, mark clearly in red those items on the catalogue which interest you, and put against each the price you are willing, if necessary, to pay.

A Warning

Beware of being carried away by excitement and bidding recklessly against everybody else—don't emulate the American at a sale by Knight, Frank and Rutley's, who found he had bought an antique Georgian tankard for £70 when he *thought* people were bidding in shillings, or the old lady who found herself the possessor of a grand piano costing £210 although she hadn't that many shillings.

On the other hand, don't be afraid to speak up.

You can bid four-pence for a diamond tiara if you like, although you won't get it for the price.

But don't exceed the price you set yourself.

Following these rules, you may well get the bargains you seek.

BECAUSE OF DEATH DUTIES, VALUABLE COLLECTIONS OF EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN ARE CONSTANTLY UNDER THE AUCTIONEER'S HAMMER—COLLECTIONS OF STUFFED BIRDS, MINIATURES ON IVORY; COINS, ARMOUR; FIREARMS; RARE BOOKS, PAINTINGS, TAPESTRIES; JEWELLERY, FURNITURE.

And just because some dealers who attend behave with an easy assurance which is sometimes meant to make the amateur competitor feel inadequate, don't feel that there are no bargains to be had.

To encourage you, I need only mention the enterprising scrap merchant who once bought, for £1, *two thousand tons of rubble* from the Houses of Parliament, at a sale in a builder's yard.

The rubble, of course, was the result of wartime bombing.

Bargains

At £1, it seemed a bargain, but what of the cost of taking it away?

The enterprising buyer, in due course, found amongst the rubble a number of stone gargoyles, which he sold as porch ornaments, and sent a shipment of stone to Hollywood to build a new wing on a film star's house!

This same man once bought a private zoo at an auction sale and found himself with 30 rabbits, 12 snakes, three alligators, two foxes and a Himalayan bear—and nothing to feed them with!

Two so-called "junk" shops, too, often provide bargains which can be very profitably disposed of in an auction room.

A few years ago an amateur bought, for a few shillings, Rowlandson's painting "Vauxhall Gardens," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1784 and had since entirely disappeared.

HE TOOK IT TO CHRISTIE'S TO AUCTION, WHERE IT FETCHED THE VERY ACCEPTABLE PRICE OF £2,730!

The specialist collector will not, of course, want to attend auctions on a hit-or-miss basis.

It is better to get definite information of sales of a particular kind—of books, furniture or postage stamps, or whatever your preference is.

From any point of view, an auction-sale holiday has much to commend it; excitement, company and variety.

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Mrs. Arthur Alexander Knapp (left) personifies "The Swan," while her sister, Mrs. John Hugh Norwood sports an "Around The World In 80 Days" Globe at the 9th annual tiara ball at the Waldorf Astoria. The proceeds of the fete, a fancy dinner-dance, go to the Spence-Chapin Adoption Service.

TIRED OF PLAYING SAME ROLE

By GEORGE ARMSTRONG

ROME.

HER hands clutching congratulatory cablegrams from New York, following the American premiere of her latest movie, "Cabiria," Italian actress Giulietta Masina swore that she was both fed up and finished with her film career as a prostitute.

"You know, don't you, that Carbiria is the seventh prostitute I've played on the screen?" she asked. "I think it's time to stop. If Cecil B. De Mille offered to star me as Mary Magdalene tomorrow, I'd just pass it up."

Giulietta Masina first appeared on the screen as a tart-tongued tart soon after the war.

In two of the films directed by her husband Federico Fellini, she has played hapless streetwalkers.

One of Fellini's pictures, "La Strada," which stars Miss Masina, won the 1956 Oscar as the best foreign film.

In Roman movie circles bets are being taken now that with "Cabiria", Miss Masina will be the first foreign actor or actress to win the best-acting award with a non-English-speaking film.

A pint-sized blonde with outsized black eyes, she comes from a family of schoolteachers.

She herself holds a Ph. D. in Archaeology.

Now she feels she has earned an honorary degree in her study of the world's oldest profession.

"Some of the extras in our films have been real prostitutes and in the last few years I think that all 5,000 of the licensed prostitutes in Italy, and probably some free-lancers, have written me to thank me for a sympathetic portrayal of their life," Guilietta said.

SLOGANS

Two dairies were involved in an advertising war. One of the companies engaged a daredevil racing driver to drive a car round the town with large placards reading: "This Daredevil Drinks Our Milk."

The rival company came out with placards, twice as large reading: "You don't have to be a Daredevil to Drink Our Milk."

Rebel Attack Highlights Sahara's Value

By John H. Martin

PARIS.

THE WAR IN ALGERIA NOW HAS SWEPT DEEP INTO THE SAHARA, THE MYSTERIOUS LAND OF THE VEILED TUAREG AND AN AREA RICH IN UNTAPPED RESOURCES.

A rebel band wiped out a French oil prospecting team recently and French paratroopers now have retaliated by killing 40 of the guerillas in an action near Timimoun, in south-western Algeria.

Most of the action in Algeria has been in the northern belt adjoining the Mediterranean.

But now the rebels have served deathly notice that French industrial and scientific teams in the Sahara also are exposed.

Desert Wealth

The Sahara is one of the reasons for the desperate French effort to keep Algeria.

This largest desert in the world, 2.5 million square miles, stretches 3,000 miles across the northern part of Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea.

Nowhere is the desert less than 1,000 miles wide.

Its name derives from a primitive word meaning a "wild land, good only to be crossed."

About a million people live in the French Sahara.

The most numerous are the Berbers of Hamitic stock such as the Tuareg, a nomadic camel-riding people with a matriarchal society.

The men riding over the desert wear veils to protect their faces, but the women do not.

Forbidding

Extreme temperatures and landscape mark the Sahara where the first French exploration dates back to 1827.

Temperatures range from 133 degrees Fahrenheit to 11 degrees above zero.

Rainfall averages less than eight inches a year.

There are mountains which look like volcanoes and sometimes reach heights of 10,000 feet, sand desert wastes, tablelands and saucer-like basins.

There is no permanent river or stream in the entire Sahara.

Oases, the occasional islands of vegetation appearing in the midst of the desert wastes, owe their existence to underground streams.

BUT THE SAHARA HAS COAL FIELDS, NATURAL GAS, IRON ORE, COPPER, MANGANESE, TIN, TUNGSTEN, URANIUM AND "PROMISING" STRIKES OF OIL.

New Find

French reports say the Sahara's known natural wealth, only barely scratched, is awesome even by these conservative estimates:

Uranium, reportedly large deposits; tungsten, possibly the world's biggest store extending 1,000 feet deep in the northern Sahara; iron ore, 100 million tons in the Tindouf area alone; coal, some 4.3 billion tons (American annual production is 500 million tons).

The first oil-producing well was brought in last year at Hassi Messaoud and at Edjele, and others show promise.

By 1960 the French hope to produce nearly ten million tons at the two wells alone.

In 15 years the French hope to supply all their own needs.

But formidable obstacles face the French—communications, financing, working conditions.

And that unsettled war in Algeria.

GLORY OF TANDAV

The Government Museum, Trivandrum, is celebrating its Centenary from the 22nd inst. Among the bronzes in the Museum is the notable figure of Gajathandava, distinctive-both in the leg posture and the resting of a foot on the head of an elephant instead of the customary demon.

SUNDAY GEM

A man may have a good conceit of himself without being what the world calls conceited.

Modesty consists not in taking a low estimate of one's own worth, but in refraining from the expectation that the world will take a high one.

BOMBAY IS STEADILY GROWING IN POPULARITY AS A PORT OF CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS AND VISITORS, A FACTOR WHICH HAS HELPED CONSIDERABLY IN EXPANDING THE CITY'S SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

The natural beauty of its harbour and the panoramic view from Malabar Hill has earned many a compliment from the lips of foreigners, who have likened it to some of the most beautiful cities in the world.

The comparison with the famed bay of Naples has often been drawn, a point which was further stressed when the Prime Minister for Czechoslovakia during his recent tour made an apt remark which hitherto had only applied to the beauty of Naples.

Gazing on the lovely view from the Kamala Nehru Park he paid the city a very fair tribute when he said "not only Naples, but see Bombay and die."

Popular Sheriff

WHEN a popular man is appointed to a popular office there is bound to be a busy round of felicitations for the recipient of the honour.

Mr. J. C. Jain, the newly appointed genial Sheriff, has been the guest of honour at receptions, lunches and dinners almost every day since assuming office less than a month ago—with eleven months still ahead, he had better look to his powers of digestion!

A very pleasant dinner and dance party was given jointly by Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry, Consul-General for Turkey and Mr. and Mrs. Fakirmahomed Mistry, with the joint purpose of felicitating Mr. Jain and to meet Mr. and Mrs. Shamsur Rehman, the charming parents of Mrs. Akhtar Mistry.

The function was held on the roof top of Mistry Court where from one side could be seen the billiard-green lawn of the Brabourne Stadium, while the illuminated sweep of Marine Drive and the twinkling lights of the T.I.F. enclosure, made a very picturesque background.

★

Nearly 150 guests were seen on the moonlit terrace, and in this distinguished gathering we met several members of the Consular Corps, as also Mr. K. K. Shah, president of the B.P.C.C., Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mrs. T. T. Barodawala, Dr. and Mrs. C. Rossi, Mrs. Freny Patel from Coonoor, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. Jessy Bharucha, pretty Fay Rahman, Mr. and Mrs. Sohrab Mody, Mr. Hooseini Doctor, and the Minister for Civil Supplies and Mrs. S. G. Kazi.

The long buffet table was laden with many dishes (except, of course, "You know what") and the hosts looked after every one of their guests in a manner that could not fail to ensure the success of the party.

Italian Cruiser

PLEASURE-LOVING tourists on board the luxury liner M. V. "Victoria" will take back delightful memories of their brief halt in Bombay, thanks to a very enjoyable evening planned in their honour by the well-known Travel Agents, Messrs. Jeena and Company.

The venue was the air-conditioned ballroom of the Taj with its novel decor of bamboo lanterns and lacquer painted stage, where smartly uniformed Italian officers mingled with beautifully gowned signoras and signorinas amid the gracefully draped saris of Indian ladies.

★

Jeenas had invited a large and select gathering to this well-organised function, where coffee and snacks were served and cabaret items followed in quick succession.

Among the items of entertainment were a Peacock Dance, a colourful group portraying the tribal dance of the Bhils, tuneful songs by crooner Uma Sami, and an impressive "Costumes of India" Parade presented jointly by the Government of India Tourist office and the Handloom House.

Mr. Adi Katgara and his brother Nariman were warmly thanked by the Italian visitors and the local invitees, a function of this kind undoubtedly playing an important role in promoting international tourism.

★

INDEFATIGABLE social worker Mrs. Ellis Judah has planned a big entertainment at the Taj on Saturday February 1.

Those who have attended Mrs. Judah's functions in the past know well enough that they will get more than their money's worth, and this year it promises to be as good, or even better.

"'Caribbean Capers" has been planned to give fun-lovers the true Caribbean atmosphere, something that will be different from the usual.

There will be interesting competitions, prizes by the dozen and surprises that will be worth waiting for!

Sea nymphs will perform in the cabaret which is to be produced by the well-known Miss Marjorie Harrop of Beverley School of Dancing.

The proceeds of the night will go to the Habonim Workroom of which Mrs. Judah is president, assisted by her hardworking band of social welfare workers, and to some other local charities.

GIRLS of all communities' are given training in embroidery, cutting, sewing and dress-making at this Habonim Workroom so that out of pecuniary circumstances they do not have to fall on doles in later years.

Institution For Girls

The girls in this institution are given free training, free afternoon meals and free medical care.

Though the Workroom started with only four pupils, it is steadily increasing from year to year, and given some monetary assistance, it could grow into a much more useful organisation.

The committee would also welcome gifts of cloth materials from textile mills, and ladies with time and talent to spare are requested to give their services in training these poor girls.

Silver Sparkle

THE grounds of the Royal Western India Turf Club have seldom looked as lovely as on the occasion of the marriage of Hena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mahmood H. Ahmedbhoy and Ali Asgar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alimahomed Rahimtulla.

The stone-flagged entrance was sprayed wth silver powder, the effect of which was beautifully unique as if the starry skies had cast their reflection on the ground.

ABOUT 3,000 PERSONS WERE PRESENT, AND THE GLITTER OF JEWELLERY TOGETHER WITH THE SPARKLE OF SARI ADDED TO THE COLOUR AND GAIETY.

The beautiful bride and her groom sat on the raised dais against the background of multiple flowers arranged in rows of white, yellow and pink, while an unending queue of guests filed past, offering the newly-weds their congratulations and good wishes.

On the far side of the lawn were placed glass cases wherein were displayed the numerous gifts in cash and kind, including sets of jewellery that could not fail to draw the envious gaze of many a pair of feminine eyes.

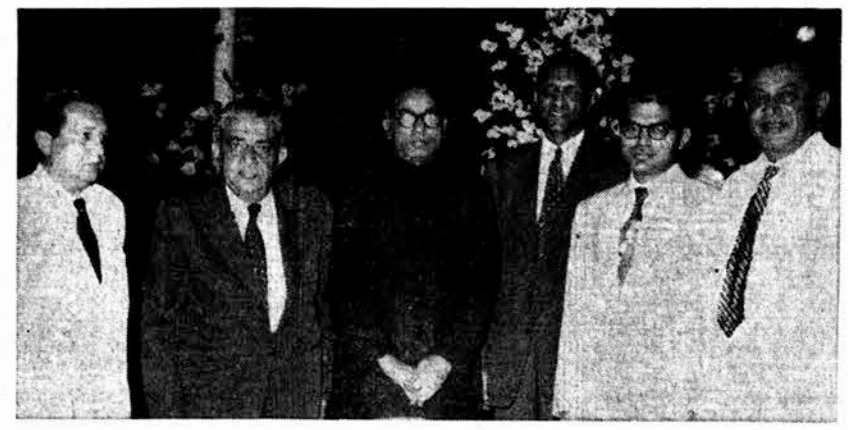
This was undoubtedly one of the biggest and grandest wedding of this season.

New J. P.

MRS. SHERA N. Vajifdar, president of the Progressive Group and a recently elected member of the Municipal Corporation, has now been added to the list of the Justices of Peace.

Mrs. Vajifdar is an energetic and conscientious social worker whose activities are spread in various spheres of social work—education, housing, slum clearance, food distribution and other social welfare needs.

She is a fitting recipient of this further recognition, for as a J.P. she will get still greater scope for service to her fellow beings.



At the party to felicitate the new Sheriff, Mr. J. C. Jain, are seen Prince Basalat Jah, Mr. R. K. Mistry (host), Consul General for Turkey, Mr. S. G. Kazi, Minister for Supplies, the Chief Guest, Dr. Zakaria and Mr. Makani.

Trivandrum Is Rich In Art Treasures

AMONG the art treasures at the Government Museum at Trivandrum, perhaps the most significant collection is that of wood carving.

The forests of the State are rich in different varieties of wood, and wood carving in Kerala has a long tradition.

For obvious reason the wood objects on display at the Museum are not older than about four centuries.

A Mandapa (Pavillion) made out of fragments from an old ruined temple in the State, exhibited at the entrance to the Museum, exemplifies the great skill of Kerala artists in wood carving.

Beautifully carved pillars, pendants at their top, the ceiling elaborately carved with lotus-bud motif and the pyramidical roof—all make it a beautifully designed work of art in wood.

On this Mandapa is set an outstanding specimen of Nataraja (in bronze) as lord of cosmic dance with a votive lamp in front.

DANCE HALL

The Koothampalam (model of a dance hall) is another wood piece of high artistic quality in the Museum.

"Koothu," a dance, is one of the oldest of theatrical dances peculiar to Kerala.

In this dance, the 'Chakyar the actor, an expert in story telling, explains in details episodes from Puranas and epics, locating them on the soil of Kerala as if every thing took place among the Malayalese of old

A model of this dance hall with its expertly arranged pillars (so as not to hide the view of the performances on the stage from any angle) and its conical roof has evoked considerable admiration among students of stage-craft.

Another impressive wood work on display is the temple car from Padmanabhapuram.

It is about 300 years old and is in three storeys, 9 ft. high, the lower being 13 ft. long and 9 ft. wide.

Similar cars are even now used in temple processions.

This monumental work of art in wood has carved on it the familiar figures of Hindu gods and goddesses and decorative animals and floral designs.

The Kerala idiom is seen at its most characteristic in the Pushpavimanam, illustrative of the Hindu pantheon.

The kurmasana on which the whole pantheon is set, floral and animal designs and lotuses of different shape and foliage scrolls ornamenting the pillars, and highly intricate carving in the domical roof combine to make it an outstanding work in wood carving.

THE Government Museum, Trivandrum, is celebrating its Centenary from the 22nd inst.

This brief article highlights some of the outstanding art collections in the Museum.

The ceiling is divided in nine circular compartments and in each a lotus is neatly carved out and into it are fitted carved images of divinities, with Brahma at the centre.

BRONZES

Among the bronzes, the 'Vishnu' excavated from North Travancore is of special interest.

The figure is impressive for its serenity and is devoid of all intricate ornamental details. It is an admirable specimen, 1,000 years old, and exemplifies the perfection reached by some early artists.

Another Vishnu image of a much later date elaborately decorated indicates, however, a certain degeneration of taste in later centuries.

The figure 'Siva and Sathi' has caught the imagination of many a visitor to the Museum, for it is a unique piece with dead Sathi on the shoulders of Shiva and a demon with two long bugles announcing the death of Sathi.

There are at the Museum three versions of the classical figure of Nataraja surrounded by the corona of flame (prabha) and two more without the corona.

ANOTHER NOTABLE BRONZE FIGURE IS THAT OF GAJATHANDAVA, DIFFERENT BOTH IN THE LEG POSTURE AND THE RESTING OF A FOOT ON THE HEAD OF AN ELEPHANT INSTEAD OF THE CUSTOMARY DEMON.

It is a work of art of a recent date, however.

The plaster cast of an 11th century dance pose from an old and ruintd temple near Trivandrum (Trivikramangalam) fixed to the walls near the Museum entrance is worth careful study for the different poses of the dancers and also because of its antiquity.

The principal figures of the scene are dancing women, three in the central group and one each on the sides, with attendants beating the drum and cymbals.

A number of other plaster models of objects from various temples of the State which are of a structural nature, are also on display in the Museum.

KATHAKALI

Six miniature figures of Kathakali, the famous theatrical art of Kerala, are exhibited in wall cases near the Museum entrance. The characters and their eloquent gestures are exquisitely carved and painted. Colours like pachcha, Kavi, red etc. are given to the characters according to the part they impresonate.

Other objects of interest in the Museum include a large collection of bronze lamps, and ornaments for the neck, ears, nose and hands used three centuries back.

Perhaps the most beautiful among the lamps of Travancore is the one designed as a stylised bird, the hollow head providing for the receptacle for the oil and the wick, and the tail providing the grip for carrying the lamp about.

The lamp was formerly used to light the passage of the reigning sovereign to the interior of dark temples for ceremonies.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers

IN the dark continent of Africa beasts and animals vary in their species from Arctic to Mediterranean types.

While building the Central African Railways and roads, the District Engineer once received a telegram, "Lions and leopards visited the place where bridge is being built on the river Kongo. We are in terror of our lives. Please arrange immediate help—A.E.N."

This bridge was being built at the junction of two rivers.

Three Assistant Engineers and 12 labourers were devoured by lions and leopards within a period of three months.

In Central Africa, the new Bachuland is the province where you always meet ferocious beasts.

Zebras always race with trains.

Bison, elephants and rhinos charge the locomotives running on the track.

An infuriated bull can kill over dozen persons instantly.

In the year 1885, the total fatalities of animals on the Railway track amounted to 293.

The train for Tu-Kila, starts from the border of the new forest.

The journey to Tu-Kila takes about 60 hours.

You travel during your journey from sea-level to 10,357 feet.

At lake Toomba the level is 2,513 feet.

This province is situated on a lofty plateau in the centre of Central Africa.

Many a budding hunter longs to hunt here.

Once a big bison charged and attacked the locomotive of a passenger train running in this district.

The front part of the engine —the cattle guard—was damaged.

The train was compelled to stop.

The bison soon retired in the nearby bushes, but lo; bison's attack was again taken up by an elephant.

The bull at once charged the last carriage which carried the guard.

In 1920, we saw rhinos charging the trains and automobiles on the roads.

Once a station master wired his D.T.S., "Lions are on platform. Please instruct the driver to stop without signal in the railway yard. Passengers must not alight from trains. Night staff not willing to work."

Chimpanzees, gorillas, wild cats, giraffes and rhinos occasionally attack travellers on motor roads.

Once a hugh python crept stealthily into the compound of our dak-bungalow and swallowed the Swahili watchman upto his waist starting from his feet.

His cries awakened us from deep sleep.

My fellow captains, Dr. Dunn and Dr. Buxton showed a high degree of presence of mind.

They asked me to hold the powerful torch on the eyes of the python, and from either side, they fired several shots below the portion of the man swallowed by the reptile.

Then we three extricated the watchman by pulling him out of the python's mouth.

The diameter of the mouth was three feet seven inches. The python was dead, but its grip on the Swahili watchman was so firm that we had considerable difficulty in setting him free.

Funnier than the film is Theatre Group's play "THE LITTLE HUT" to be staged on 20th and 21st inst. at Kishinchand Chellaram College. Photo shows Gerson Da Cunha as the husband and Margaret Bragg as the wife.

Saved From Jaws Of A Python

By SHAN AMIN

London Zoo Hospital

ANIMALS at the London Zoo who fall sick nowadays are admitted to a hospital with nurses, a matron and all the equipment and comfort found in a modern hospital for human beings.

Speaking about a recent visit to this new hospital, Douglas Brown reported that he had found a spot-nosed monkey from Africa, called Christmas, taking the air on a balcony as a hardening-off process after a bout of dysentery before he went back to the monkey house.

Christmas grabbed the microphone and gave a lusty squeak into it rather like, Brown said, "the counterpart of a hearty redfaced human male patient in a blue dressing gown who is the life and soul of the party, specially when others want to get some sleep."

The animal hospital has its personalities and it would be impossible to treat lions and hippopotami for instance, in the same way as monkeys and parrots.

The Zoological Society's architect had solved these problems brilliantly, Brown said.

Downstairs he had divided 21 dens for the big animals, which provided a combination of strength and comfort, and there was a balcony where, if need be, they could go for a breather.

There Brown saw June, the llama that draws the children's cart at the Zoo, looking rather sorry for herself.

June had broken her leg and had had to have an extensive orthopaedic operation.

There is an operating theatre, complete with X-rays and anaesthetic apparatus, and laboratories where the causes of death and methods of prevent-

Nursing attendants wear gowns and masks and the head of them is called the matron.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

(Continued from Page 8 Col. 3)

'C' FOR CULTURE

BHOTA AND MOTA HAD DRAWN AN EQUAL NUMBER OF VOTES. SO, THE PARTIES HAD DECIDED TO SETTLE THE ISSUE BY A TUG-OF-WAR.

The "war" had started quite alright, Harish said, but ended with a disaster.

What had happened was that when the two sides had, after a lot of pulling and straining, reached a "draw," one of the two gangs, "Mota" or "Bhota," Harish wasn't sure, had, in a body, let the rope go.

It was, of course, according to a concerted plan, and result was as could be expected.

The "enemy" collapsed in a body on the ground. This was followed by the fight.

When the fighters entered their classes, not a shirt was untorn.

"But what," I asked Harish, "Had it to do with the dog?" he said that the dog was coming, and I need not be so impatient.

★

Next day, he discovered four boys in his class dosing.

He woke them up, but they dosed off again. Third time, he asked them why they were dosing.

They wouldn't tell, but other boys shouted that the quartette had been attending a music conference the night before and had returned home in the early hours.

After a lot of quizzing, they admitted the fact but pleaded that they were accompanied to the conference by their parents.

Their parents had tickets and gone in.

They had sat pitside with hundreds of others.

Harish didn't believe the part about the parents, and made them stand in the corner for the rest of the period.

★

At the end of the period, when he went into the teachers' room to report the matter to the headmaster, he found that the headmaster was sleeping in his chair.

Next morning, when he arrived at the school, he found three mature women standing at the gate.

They were mothers of three of the musical quartette—they said, and they were waiting for him.

All that they wanted to know from Harish was, why had he made their sons stand in the corner for attending a musical conference?

It was a trying situation, and Harish had absolutely no defence to speak of.

The matrons told him that classical music might mean nothing in the backwoods where Harish came from, but this was "Calcutta." He must remember that.

Harish promised to remember it, and then the ladies left.

The fourth was Hebo.

He didn't bring any mother, but that dog.

That afternoon, when he was leaving school, Hebo had followed him with the dog.

CHALLENGED, HEBO HAD ASSURED HIM THAT THE DOG NEVER BIT ANYBODY AS HE—THE DOG, NOT HEBO—WAS A VEGETARIAN. HE HAD GONE HOME, LEAVING THE DOG AT MY GATE—JUST BEFORE HARISH COULD MAKE AN ENTRY.

Harish left for Patna last night.

The school, I understand, is on the look-out for a "local" to fill his place.

DEMOCRACY CROSSES FIRST HURDLES

Stock - Taking At Congress Sessions

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, January 18.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF MR. U. N. DHEBAR AT THE 63RD SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS WHICH OPENED HERE TODAY:

Fellow Delegates And Comrades

I RISE TO ADDRESS YOU ONCE AGAIN. THIS IS THE FOURTH TIME IN SUCCESSION THAT I DO SO. IT IS, WITHOUT DOUBT, AN EXCEPTIONAL PRIVILEGE. MY MIND, HOWEVER, IS FULL OF THOUGHTS ABOUT YOUR GENEROSITY AND MY GRATEFULNESS FOR IT. I AM CONSCIOUS OF THE GREAT EXPECTATIONS WITH WHICH THE ORGANISATION AND THE COUNTRY LOOK TOWARDS THE HOLDER OF THIS OFFICE.

I am equally conscious of my limitations. I am entering upon my work this time with a full measure of confidence in your spirit of co-operation and help and equal confidence that an organisation, if it sincerely and untiringly applies itself to the task history has enjoined upon it, must in the end succeed in fulfilling it.

We have come from long distances to "Lovely Assam" as Gandhiji once described it. Assam has a charm of its own. Its green mountainous slopes descending on its beautiful valleys, its Brahmaputra, an ocean among the rivers of the world; its magnificent vegetation, lavish, luscious and variegated; its lovely moga and endi silk; its loom, small, simple and handy; its accomplished and cultured womanhood; its loving kindly people — hospitable almost to a fault and sensitive to creative art and beauty — grip one's imagination.

Its history dates back from the days of Mahabharata. The Pragjyotishpur, a few miles from Gauhati, has perhaps seen more kingdoms rise and fall than most capitals of India barring, of course, the Indian Capital — the citadel of her history.

Its glorious literature influenced by Madhva and Shankara — the protestant counterparts of Vaishnavism in India — is hard to beat. Every house in Assam, be it small or big, stately or lowly, bears unmistakable testimony to the rich art and culture of Assam — its proudest inheritance.

Land Of Martyrs

Our mind brings back to us the memories of Shri Gopinath Bardoloi, Shri Phookan and a number of other colleagues and friends who died during and after the struggle. Shri Bardoloi can justly be said to be the architect of modern Assam. His love for Assam was only next to his love for the motherland.

Assam's patriotism is expressed through the lives of its martyrs who sacrificed their lives during the freedom struggle. Every district has tales to relate of the heroism and bravery of its sons and daughters. I offer my homage to them on your behalf and my own.

Assam was afflicted a few months back with two problems. Fortunately, one is solved and another is on the way to solution. We are coming to an Assam, therefore, that is in a happier frame of mind.

So far as the Oil Refinery question is concerned, I do feel, the people could have spared themselves the anger, though their anxiety was understandable. There are, at the helm of affairs in the Government of India, persons who have a capacity to look at such problems in an objective manner. Premature intervention only complicates matters and leaves a bad taste in everybody's mouth.

Naga Problem

The Naga problem is a little more complicated. We are dealing, in this case, with a section of our people highly sensitive to the appeal of freedom. We have yet to convince them that every citizen, wherever he is born and to whichever class he belongs, is now a free and equal partner of the great country. They too have to desist from acts and movements that weaken India.

In the final analysis, such acts must weaken everybody including the Nagas. It is sad to think that there should have been so much misunderstanding. We can have nothing but sympathy for all those who have lost their lives or have suffered in this unfortunate movement. We hope and trust that our brothers who are still holding out will return back to their homes.

The Naga question has also a lesson to teach us. The integration of this country is still in its initial stages. The whole nation has to be on its guard lest it should set in motion tendencies that may violate the spirit of integration.

We have seen these tendencies developing in other parts of India also. The so-called "Save Hindi" agitation in the North, "Kill Brahmins" agitation in the South and the Ramnathpuram riots are but pointers. These are small nurseries of reaction or counter-revolution. We may have an evil crop that will take centuries again to destroy and root out.

Year Of Test

Friends, last year the Nation went through its Second General Elections. It was one more gigantic experiment in human faith. It was no routine business. The fact that it has started appearing routine only shows that the process of assimilation has started. It is a healthy sign. It is a great jump from a hundred per cent imperialistic framework to a hundred per cent democratic one, and that too based on adult suffrage.

It was conceivable only in the context of firm faith in the cumulative wisdom of the people, their robust common sense, their regard for the higher forms of human values and their determination to secure the benefits of freedom to every man irrespective of caste, creed or status in life. Many a time, when we see evidence to the contrary, we appear to weaken in our democratic convictions and we shrink in our resolve.

There is luckily one personality in our midst who stands like a rock. The distracting occurrences of the S.R.C. notwithstanding, the Congress, thanks to him, could stick to its resolve to hold the elections at the proper time. That the elections could be held in a peaceful atmosphere is a tribute to the spirit of tolerance of our people, impartiality of the administration and the determination and faith of the leadership of the country.

SECULARISM TRIUMPHS

The year of General Elections is a year of test. It is a period of test for the nation, her secular and non-sectarian outlook, her faith in democratic values of life, and her determination to work for her destiny through those values. Similarly, the poll offers an opportunity to a political party to test its ideals, its faith and convictions. These were the first elections after we accepted the goal of a Socialist Pattern of Society in the domestic field and the doctrine of "Panch Sheel" in our international relationship. These principles have now been accepted and will regulate the socio-political thinking of the country henceforward.

There are other lessons of elections which are equally encouraging. If we carefully study the results of elections in the background of the Indian conditions of, say, ten years back, we shall feel heartened to see that minority candidates can now be returned from majority areas if the people are rightly approached. There is also greater consciousness of the need for women being given a larger share of responsibility in the affairs of the country. It is also evident that the people have no love lost for mushroom groups.

And finally, the results unmistakably show that the country wants the Congress to go ahead with its programme of socio-economic reconstruction on the basis of the Second Five-Year Plan.

If there was a general agreement between our Party and our people on these broad fundamentals, the people did not fail to ventilate their grievances against the Congress by voting against it in certain areas.

No party, no government and no organisation can afford to ignore the lessons the verdict of the people embodies. We have to assimilate these lessons, strengthen ourselves where we have gone weak and modify or rectify our approaches where such modification or rectification is necessary.

One feels oppressed by a feeling of unreality in discussing world problems. The opportunities for world peace are not limited. They have appeared time and again. The all-round consciousness, unparallelled in the annals of human history, that a conflagration means an end of human civilisation; the lessons of the previous two World Wars that a modern war can be lost but never won: the realisation that given a period of peace, it is possible greatly to diminish the sum of human suffering in the world, all these, notwithstanding, we seem to be drifting towards a strange destination. It is necessary for us to be clear about the realities of the situation.

War Menace

What is happening on the world stage is no dramatic performance. It is a gruesome reality. Bombs after bombs burst in the air fouling it with poisonous gases of a character that affect not only the living but also the unborn generations. The controversies that we hear are not just an ugly show of temper. The cold war is now taking on an overt shape. We have heard, on more than one occasion, threats of use of nuclear missiles in the course of the last few months.

They were not uttered without deliberation. Similarly, we now hear of bombers, aeroplanes in hundreds, loaded with deadly weapons, encircling the skies in some of the countries of Europe.

The human being has at his disposal enormous power in the form of nuclear energy. This power has a destructive potential as well as a constructive potential. What we need is a philosophy of life, noble in its concept and powerful enough to be effective in creating an irresistible world-opinion against any violation thereof.

It is only a race of men, which is endowed with such a philosophy that will be able to digest this power, control its evils and utilise it for constructive purposes.

What worries us is that this new force is handled by persons who are grounded in the old philosophy and who look upon it as one more powerful tool in their armoury of military warfare. Their handicap is obvious. They are obliged to think within the compass of a restricted objective.

The larger social and emotional angle is seldom considered as relevant, and even if it is considered as relevant, it is never the deciding factor.

A stage has also been reached when a distinction must be drawn between conventional and non-conventional weapons; and the direction, control and use of both must be adjudicated having regard to the consequences they are capable of producing. The problems of manufacture and use of nuclear weapons cannot be considered to be the exclusive concern of individual nations. Even if the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons is banned, the nations of the world will still have at their disposal, till some agreement is reached on the question of general disarmament, a wide variety of weapons of a conventional type immensely more powerful, so far as striking power goes, than what they were a decade or two ago.

If this also is not possible, India sees no difficulty in the world powers separating the question of the manufacture and the use of nuclear weapons from the question of general disarmament and coming to some concrete conclusions on the question of cessation of tests.

Kashmir, Goa

There are other problems which affect us and cause us some concern. There is the Kashmir problem and the role of the United Kingdom and the United States in relation to it. There is also the problem of Goa. None is more cognisant of the history of the Kashmir problem than the statesmen of Britain. And yet it is surprising that some of them should adopt the attitude that they are adopting in the United Nations.

Every effort is being made to cast the main issue of aggression to the background. Facts are being glossed over and historical incidents being covered up to camouflage the real issue. We have repeated it over and over again that Kashmir is a part of India. It cannot be separated at the demand, command or dictation of any foreign power or agency. The talk of demilitarisation and plebiscite is irrelevant in the context of continuing aggression.

Second Decade

So far as the question of Goa is concerned, Goa continues still to be in the occupation of the Portuguese. We do not think in terms of a military solution. The other alternative is, of course, the pressure of world opinion. Whoever has faith in the ultimate victory of truth, cannot forsake the faith that Goa will, sooner than we realise, be a part of India.

The world opinion is getting convinced about the justice of our case. International combinations prevent reflection thereof fully in the councils of the world. With every fresh effort at persuasion, however, we advance nearer the goal. In the meantime, we must go on helping in every possible way the people of Goa in furthering their struggle. We must help them keep the flame alive.

Free India is entering the second decade of her political freedom. We surveyed last year at Indore, in the Election Manifesto, the happenings of the last decade and our experiences during that period. We also surveyed the creditable record of the work done and the achievements made by our people and our Governments during this space of ten years. That within ten years of our freedom it has been possible for us to settle our Constitution, fix our objective and set the masses of India into motion in a specified direction with a definite goal and ideology, is not a small achievement.

U. N. Dhebar.

The history of the Indian struggle and, in the post-freedom period, the history of the reconstruction of India, is mainly the history of the services rendered by the Congress. With all its faults and limitations, it is still the main organ of the people's causes and is bearing the brunt of the situation.

If you have before you the Election Manifesto or if you remember its contents, you will recollect the promises we made therein. It is essential that we take stock of the situation and see what we can do to accelerate the fulfilment of the promises we have made.

First Hurdles

We have pledged ourselves to the goal of a democratic Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth. We have established in the country a democratic system of Government. Constitutionally speaking, it is one of the most advanced systems. The democratic form of Government, which we are practising in the country, is, in a way, new to us, but no imposition. The basic ideas underlying it are easily derivable from the ethical traditions of this country.

Democracy in India is crossing its first hurdles. Caste holds us tight. Communalism lies hidden under our skin. Provincialism waits at our door-steps. Even so, not all of us realise that the whole picture belies our professions. It is the primary responsibility of the Congress as the guardian of the country's freedom and the torch bearer of its progress, to work for all that it has promised. A revolution demands unadulterated loyalty to the cause or causes it espouses. Man is essentially a social being. He has risen to his present status by learning to adjust his individualism to the requirements of social progress. Unrestricted individualism is the law of the beasts of the jungle.

Submission to social restraint for the sake of the well-being of the whole society enriches both the individual and the society. Democracy is not, therefore, only a way of running the Government. It is a way of life. It implies acceptance of democratic standards in our relationship between man and man.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

The politics of democracy is but its outer shell. If the inside continues to remain oligarchic or sectarian or theocratic, we shall remain what we are—slaves of our own dogmas. It is the exertion for causes we believe in that proves our faith therein and gives us a personality. We have, therefore, firmly and finally to make up our minds and decide if we accept democracy as an article of faith. If so, from the moment of such acceptance, it becomes our duty to exert ourselves, and to labour ceaselessly for its fulfilment.

I am saying this because I see at every step fallacious beliefs growing in India about democracy. Democracy does confer rights. But these rights are based upon the fulfilment of certain accepted conditions for the exercise of those rights.

The first condition is discipline. Discipline is the core of a civilised society. A born democrat is a born disciplinarian. Self-discipline is the acid test of faith in democracy. Because discipline is not imposed, it demands greater vigilance.

The second condition of democracy is the sense of equality. There is no room for gradations in social status in democracy. Casteism communalism, provincialism and all similar sect-ridden influences, have got to be rooted out if the plant of Indian democracy is to flourish to its fullest growth.

Another condition is respect for the rights and the views of others. This is the soul of democracy. We may not always agree. But we have a duty to listen respectfully to others.

Implications

It is unfair to the society not to give it the privilege of knowing all about a question. Everyone must have an equal right to express himself. It is for the society to weigh the issues. It will do so with its scales of common sense. If it errs, it has a right to learn through mistakes. Same consideration governs the question of rights. A true democrat is a guardian not only of his own rights but everybody else's rights including his opponent's. This assurance is the arch on which the edifice of peaceful evolution of the society rests.

The foundations of democracy, therefore, have to be first laid in the life of the society and in the life of the family as its basic unit. The tolerance of our people, their love for a peaceful existence, their simple faith in the moral values of life, are helpful materials with which we can make a start. We have a background of the importance and sanctity of human personality as conceived by our seers and philosophers, which can also be helpful in broadening our perspective of human relationship. Our contact with the West brought us into contact with the ideas of liberty and democracy. These ideas created a certain atmosphere in the country in which the Indian National Congress was conceived and born. There arose a succession of great men who were inspired by these ideas. They tried to deepen and enrich the democratic way of thinking.

And last and the most effective was the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, who gave to the country a whole philosophy of life which contained the vital elements of democratic Indian thinking and the best that the West had to give from its own treasure of thought and experience.

All these influences, ancient and modern, will have to be harnessed to break the walls of individualism and of social prejudice and kindle a new fire in the hearts of our people. We have to convey to the common man the rich and manifold implications of democracy.

He knows vaguely that he has a vote which he has to use once in five years to elect his rulers. He does not know that democracy requires his conscious and responsible participation in the day-to-day life of the society. He does not know that democracy is unreal if he remains sewed up in the stiff clothes of his caste, creed or community.

In a new India, he has to function as a new man. Democracy implies self-exertion, self-discipline, spirit of equality and spirit of toleration. A nation that develops these qualities will flourish well, for, it will evoke the best out of every citizen.

A Congressman has a programme here in which he can show his dynamism. Nature abhors vacuum. If we do not occupy the field, somebody else will occupy it in the name of language, sect, community or region, as they have done in some cases. We have to regain that field if we have to hold our banner of a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

Socialism

Let us harness the history of our struggle and the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi in this noble task of re-educating ourselves and the masses. Let us break the walls of social and religious prejudices. Let us set an example in discipline, faith and tolerance. Let us give a chance to our people to give of their best to the country.

WE HAVE PLEDGED OURSELVES TO ACHIEVE SOCIALISM. SOCIALISM DOES NOT MERELY CONNOTE CHANGES IN ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP OR IMPOSING LIMITATIONS ON THE MATERIAL POSSESSIONS OF INDIVIDUALS OR A CLASS.

The present social system of which we are a part is based on a limited concept. Its urges revolve round the individual or the group. Considerations of birth, wealth, rank and hierarchy in office affect, if not determine, its values.

The centuries of trial have proved that these values are inadequate to found a social order which would assure equality of status, equality of opportunities of life and social security. They do not assure that at the end of such endeavour every link in the great chain will be solidified and strengthened together with the chain itself.

Indian society is weak because of its system, not because the material is weak. Fissiparousness in Indian society is rooted in its conception of a caste-ridden, community-ridden social composition. Its poverty is due not to want of industry on the part of its labouring population, but due to the colossal neglect in the past of its toiling population. Its backwardness is not due to any fault in the endeavour of the masses, but the fault lay in the feudal, sectarian and colonial values of life.

Task Ahead

The Congress has always considered itself responsible for the amelioration of the lot of the teeming millions of India. The hopes raised on the attainment of freedom, the natural pressures following the introduction of full-fledged democracy based upon adult suffrage, the irrefutable claim for barest justice to the toiling millions in the country, the need for reorganising the country's economy so as to bring it in line with the progressive economies of the world consistently with the conditions obtaining in India—all these cannot be satisfied, the Congress is convinced, by some changes on the surface, even of a major character. It is a question of remodelling the socio-economic structure.

Gandhiji once said: "The Congress is not an organisation to enunciate theories, but to anticipate nation's wants and wishes and forge practical sanctions for their fulfilment."

We have anticipated the wants and wishes of the people. It is now upto us to work them out. The Government is but a medium. The centre is the Congress and the field of activity is the wide awake country waiting for lead and action.

Socialism like democracy involves fundamental changes in our ways of thinking and in the ways of living. Like democracy, it demands exertion flowing from faith and conviction. Let us examine our urges which may be unknown to others but not to ourselves. Does the mind respond to the responses of the heart?

Land Reform

Let us take the problem of land. Have we been able to abolish the fear of evictions from the mind of the tenants? The farmer, wrinkled and worried, is eagerly waiting for the title to the land on which he, and perhaps his old father, have spent a life-time of toil, sweat and tears. His is a claim for bare justice. He wants stability. There are other interests, however. There may be something to be said in favour of them.

But there can be only one answer to the cry of justice. 'He who labours, must have the first claim.' Here is a test of our loyalty to the values of a new way of life.

There is similarly a demand for application of ceilings. This is necessary in the country's interest apart from being just. We fumble for solution. It is not that the solutions are not there. There is lack of clarity neither on the subject matter nor on the solution, but on the basic issue of 'basic loyalty'. I beg humbly to submit that what we have to build up is the loyalty to the ideal. Physical organisation, study, training, equipment, activity, are of value in their own places. Without, however the fundamental loyalties to the ideals of the organisation, all of them are of little consequence, as we noticed at the time of the S.R.C. difficulties.

DISRUPTION IN AN ORGANISATION CANNOT BE ENDED UNLESS ITS COMPONENTS SEAL UP THEIR LOYALTIES AND BREAK THE DISTANCE BETWEEN PROFESSION AND PRACTICE. CONGRESS HAS ALSO SOMETHING TO LEARN FROM THIS TRUTH.

The AICC in its last September sessions considered the problem of land. It concentrated its attention on the following five items:

1. The introduction of land reforms, as indicated in the Second Five-Year Plan, should be expedited in different States. Given the necessary credit and other facilities to the agriculturists, the introduction of progressive land reforms, instead of hampering production, will definitely increase it.

*

2. Effective steps should be taken immediately for providing security of tenure to the tillers of the soil as recommended in the Second Plan. The tenants should be brought into direct relationship with the State and made owners of non-resumable areas on payment of compensation in easy instalments. The right of resumption should be so regulated that the tenant is left with some land which he can till.

3. Ceilings on future acquisition of land should be imposed in all the States without any further delay. Ceilings on existing holdings should also be introduced. The nature and size of these ceilings will naturally differ according to local conditions.

4. Strict steps should be taken by all the State Governments to stop all ejectments of tenants and so-called 'voluntary surrenders'. All such ejectments and 'surrenders' which have taken place during, say, the past three years should be reviewed and restoration provided.

5. Fair rents should be fixed in different parts of the country in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission.

The Kisans

In clear succinct language the Congress has given the solution. The Congressmen in office, Congress legislators and other Congressmen are on test. Can we assure the kisans of India that we shall achieve this before the target date? Here is another item of programme for us. Congress has been a kisan organisation. This part of the programme is not new to us. It will not need much extra study. What is required is a close touch with the tiller.

The completion of the land reforms before the end of the Second Five-Year Plan will work a revolution in the minds of the people. Deepest loyalties that money cannot purchase, that bullets cannot pierce and which bombs cannot destroy are not manufactured by words. They spring from dedicated action.

Land reform is but one aspect of the whole picture. Land reform is the first step from which starts economy. A gram panchayat, a basic education centre and a co-operative society seeded in an 'exploitation free' and 'dictation free' village will give us in a decade's time a new socio-economic base. A picture of a new village life slowly emerges before our eyes. It will be rooted in the soil of the country. It will not be an inverted picture with its base in some industrial plant. Important as the industrial plants are, there is hardly any reason to invert our picture to confess to their importance.

Panchayats

I have referred to the village panchayat above. I shall merely underscore one or two thoughts having regard to the context. The panchayat, if it is to be really instrumental in developing local initiative in mobilising the spirit and enthusiasm of the people and in directing their energies in building up a democratic co-operative socio-economic base, will have to be approached from a different angle. It should not be viewed as an extension of Revenue Department functioning at the periphery. It should not be viewed also as a post-office or messenger-boy of the development branches of the Government. It should be the real base of the administration of the district.

One defect in our administrative approach is that decision-making is all monopolised at certain centres in the country. Panchayat is praised but little trusted. All the effort we spend from above will be thoroughly wasted unless we can trust the man at the bottom, who, in any case, is lifting our burden still.

The recommendations of the Study Team of the Community Development in that connection, I hope, will receive attention from this angle also.

The other important limb of the rural life is the basic education school. The key to any question of educational reform is the village school teacher. We have not been able to infect the teacher any degree of enthusiasm. Educational effort in the shape of monetary allotments may be considerable. But it is not the money that is the soul of the school. It is the teacher. The results, naturally, are far from satisfactory. The progress in the direction of spread of literacy is also slow.

EDUCATION IS BASIC

One of the reasons is paucity of resources. The Government of India should consider if it cannot utilise the services of the graduates as a condition of their receiving degrees in this work. There is no constitutional bar against it. The problem of illiteracy cannot be solved in a routine way. That way, it will require decades to catch up with the back-log and in the meanwhile, as the Governor of Bihar recently pointed out, though the number of children inside the schools may increase, the number outside will also go on increasing.

The principle governing the allocation of resources also requires to be revised. Elementary education which had received an allocation of Rupees 93 crores in the last Plan is receiving Rupees 80 crores in this one.

The percentage of allocation to the total Plan investment is reduced from 3.9 per cent to 1.9 per cent. And this when investment on secondary stage has been more than doubled, and that on the universities, administration and miscellaneous has become nearly four-fold.

Discipline

The system itself is unreal. The Government of India feels it more than anybody else. One thing that is clear is that the children learn more by example. If discipline is slack in the schools, the parent, the teacher and the society generally have rarely shown an inclination towards it themselves. If the child reads about the dignity of labour' and yet shuns it in actual practice, it is again because of the atmosphere of ease and comfort around. If the child is not serious about his studies, it is again due to the atmosphere of laxity and looseness that surrounds him.

If the child cannot be inculcated with basic loyalties to the nation, its flag, its Constitution, it is because the teacher, the parent, the neighbour, whoever is in a position to impress his mind, who can inspire in the child these noble sentiments, and who can cultivate respect for the history, the culture and the institutions of the country, is not himself impregnated with these except in a superficial sense.

Co-operation

The third question is the question of co-operatives. The Planning Commission, as everyone else, is clear that the ultimate picture of India's rural economy is a co-operative village. There has been some controversy on this question. The AICC discussions of September last have been fruitful in clarifying the matter to a great extent. The minutes of the meeting mention the following broad approach:

1. It is agreed on all hands that co-operative method should be introduced in as many processes of agriculture as possible, including credit, irrigation, manuring, harvesting, marketing etc. The scope for service co-operative is, therefore, very large.

2. Co-operative farming through the pooling of land could be experimented with, especially in new agricultural colonies and in Gramdan villages. Needless to add that co-operative farming should be on a voluntary basis and the size of the farms should not be too large in order that close personal contact among the joint cultivators could be effectively maintained.

3. Co-operative methods in agriculture are also essential in order to broaden the general outlook of the farmers by making them less individualistic and more community-minded. There should be no room for doubt that the real salvation of the Indian agriculturists lies in co-operation.

Ideal Village

Let us not think that this applies to agriculture only. We have another problem also. We have in India a population of landless labour which has been living on the marginal line of subsistence. This applies also, in a measure, to a section of the peasantry which

Continued On Page 15

GREAT POWERS GLOSS OVER KASHMIR, GOA

talking of BOOKS

Lebanon Is Cradle Of Civilisation

LEBANON IN HISTORY. By Phillip K. Hitti Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 584 pp. Price 42s.

PHILLIP K. HITTI is a professor of Semitic literature, Princeton University. The book, as the name implies, is a history of Lebanon from the earliest times to the present day.

This book is particularly interesting at present as the focus of world attention is centred on the events in the Lebanon and Syrian areas.

The book describes events that have taken place through the ages in the areas now covered by the Lebanese Republic.

The President of the Lebanese Republic can claim, according to the author, as his predecessors the French "Hauts Commissionaries", Ottoman "Mustasarrigs", Arab "Walis", crusading monarchs, Byzantine and Roman legates, Persian satraps, Assyrian and Babylonian governors and Egyptian viceroys.

All big names in history like Napoleon Bonaparte, Tamerlane, and Darius, had at some time or other occupied or had something to do with the Lebanon.

In fact, one may say that the history of the Lebanon is a considerable part of the history of our civilised world.

It is said that civilisation was born in the Middle East, and the Lebanon, because of its central location, became the cradle of civilisation, while the rockers of the cradle were in Mesopotamia and Egypt.

During the Ottoman regime the Lebanon had been isolated from the Western or modern civilisation, and it was not until the 19th century that she experienced these radical changes in the way of life.

Unlike other countries where these changes had to be forced on the people by a rule or law, or dictated from above, the Lebanon proceeded spontaneously *and was the first to break out of its semi-antique shell.*

Prof. Hitti has drawn the material from primary sources and results of modern research, and therefore he can be relied on for authenticity. He acknowledges in the preface of the book that the material on which this book is based is critically reviewed by Ref. Fr. J. Franklin Ewing of Fordham University, Prof. Robert H. Pfeiffer of Harvard University and many others.

We recommend this book to all who are interested in the history of the Lebanon.

—R.

Burmese - English Dictionary Will Be Out Shortly

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

A Yale University linguist, after 10 years of work, is nearing completion of a Herculean project of providing the world with its first linguistically-scientific dictionary of the Burmese language.

The dictionary, part of the scholarly labour of William S. Cornyn, Associate Professor of Slavic and Burmese Languages is being finished under a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies which a few years ago began financing scholars in producing dictionaries of several of the lesser-known Asian languages.

Professor Cornythen's Burmese project is one of two which have centred at Yale, the other being a Korean dictionary, also in its last stages of publication.

Professor Cornyn's long interest in things Burmese has resulted in an unusual situation at Yale.

In 1947 he began assembling a Burmese library here and this now totals about 4,000 volumes.

Because of war conditions and frequent bombings in Burma, the Asian nation now has no library to match Yale's holding in Burmese volumes which range from the deepest treatise imaginable in theology to a book on banjo playing.

It includes trivial novels as *well, because of their sociological significance.*

COLLOQUIAL

In addition, the Burmese collection has resulted in a steady stream of Burmese scholars at Yale in recent years.

Professor Cornyn's new Burmese dictionary involves English-Burmese and Burmese-English sections and is designed, he says to provide a colloquial word collection which will enable students and scholars to read Burmese newspapers and novels as well as speak the language.

Professor Cornyn has these generalizations to make about the language:

1. Burmese is full of slang terms, like American English.

2. Unlike most languages, Burmese had changed so little in several centuries that "you can almost read 11th Century inscriptions," the Yale linguist asserts. He compares this with English, for example, in which Shakespeare's English of 1600 is already becoming somewhat difficult in parts, in which Chaucer's English of the 14th Century is almost unintelligible to the average modern reader.

3. CULTURED PERSONS IN BURMA SPEAK PRACTICALLY THE SAME LANGUAGE AS THE FARMING PEOPLE, THERE BEING NO GREAT VARIATION IN DIALECT AS IN ENGLAND OR AMERICA.

4. The literacy rate in Burma is said to be the highest east of the Suez Canal to Japan.

5. Despite a far-distant relationship to Chinese, Burmese can form technical words much more easily than Chinese.

6. Its script, written since the 11th Century, mirrors spoken sounds so faithfully that it is easier, says Mr. Cornyn, to find the sound of a Burmese word from its spelling than it is to find the sound of an English word.

IMPORTED

The language has thousands of imported words from such languages as Hindi, Pali, Malay and Chinese, and also has a large importation from English, strangely enough.

The new dictionary will include some 15,000 words, all in modern usage. Archaic words have been eliminated.

Mr. Cornyn stresses that the dictionary is being written along the lines of the latest techniques in linguistic analysis, a field in which Yale has been famous since the 1930's when such techniques were developed by the late Edward Sapir and Lebnard Bloomfield, linguistic science pioneers.

Yale also has a century-old tradition of being one of the main centres of Oriental studies in America.

THE DICTIONARY PROJECT ACTUALLY WAS LAUNCHED DURING WORLD WAR II AT A U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

After being dropped for a short period, Professor Cornyn and the American Council of Learned Societies resurrected it in 1948 and the Yale scholar privately carried forward the immense work until the ACLS grant was given in 1953.

As other parts of his work, Mr. Cornyn has just published a 'Burmese Chrestomathy," and a "Burmese Glossary" is in process of being published.

These two volumes are the first of their types outside of Burma, where, he says, there is only one major Burmese effort extant.

ASSEMBLY

Assisting in the work have been John K. Musgrave, Jr., Assistant in Research in Burmese at Yale; Dr. Kyaw Thet, Professor of Far Eastern History at the University of Rangoon, and his wife, Daw Khin Khin Gyi, also on the Rangoon faculty; Bo Ba Ko, of the Burmese Translation Society, Rangoon; Mrs. Theda Maw-Sturtevant, of Washington, D.C.; and U Tin Nyunt, of the Industrial Development Programme, Rangoon. Nearly all of these have advanced degrees from Yale.

How have the Yale scholars assembled their word lists?

"We've gotten words through reading hundreds of texts," says Mr. Cornyn, "including books and newspapers, recorded conversations, recorded radio broadcasts, stories told to us in Burma by native story-tellers, and magazines.

"We've scoured books of history and literature, we've scanned speeches, either in text or recorded on tape, and we've hunted through novels and trivial books."

Alcoholism, Allied Evils

DRINK, DRUGS AND GAMBLING by M. K. Gandhi. Published by Navajivan Publishing House. Price Rupees Two.

THIS book is yet another chronicle of what Mahatma Gandhi said and felt about some of the penalties man pays for his spohistication—drink, drugs and gambling, none of which add one iota to his superiority over the other animals.

On the contrary, drink, drugs and gambling are a symptom of the social and mental disintegration of the modern mind.

Mahatma Gandhi early appreciated the fact that these three basic evils were peculiar to no particular community, caste or social class, but were about evenly spread throughout society.

Indeed, if anything, they were slightly more predominant among the wealthier, the very class which was looked upon as more fortunate.

But Mahatma Gandhi was determined to wipe out the stain of alcoholism and its allied evils among all the people in general, from which sprang a host of legislation designed to make India a country of the Mahatma's dreams.

Equally, Gandhiji was also one of the first to realise that, too much stress on legislation would defeat the object.

Hence his emphasis was always, not upon legislation or physical enforcement, but a winning of men's minds and hearts.

He felt there was, and firmly believed in "....the requisite moral momentum in the nation to achieve this noble end."

Like all men of his kind, Gandhiji felt that there was good in all men, and man's basic struggle within himself was the struggle between his own good and evil.

Hence what was required was some external catalyst which would aid man to win his inner struggle against the forces of evil.

Reading this book one feels that Gandhiji's followers did not fully appreciate his approach, even while appreciating the need for achieving his noble end.

—A. N. C.

POET'S LETTERS TO SCIENTIST

CHITHIPATRA VI. Rabindranath Tagore. Edited/Compiled by Pulinbihari Sen. Visva-Bharati, Calcutta. 262 Pp. Rs. 5.00.

THE publication of Chithipatra VI containing in the main, Rabindranath Tagore's letters to Acharya Jagadis-Chandra Bose, will be warmly welcomed by all those interested in the close and intimate friendship that existed between the poet and the scientist.

Apart from the intrinsic importance of the subject-matter of these letters, the amount of detailed and authoritative documentation that has gone into the editing/compiling of this book, makes it a work of the highest order in this type of literature.

It sets a standard all its own and can well claim place alongside the best in the field.

The book contains: (i) 36 letters written to Acharya Jagadischandra; (ii) 7 letters written to Lady Abala Bose; (iii) Poems and Prose excerpts from Tagore's writings on Jagadis-chandra; (iv) 8 letters from Rabindranath to various persons about Jagadischandra; (v) Jagadis-chandra's reply to Rabindranath's question in the editorial forum of the journal, *Bhandar*; (vi) Letters written to Rabindranath by Romesh C. Dutt and Sister Nivedita about Jagadis-chandra.

The above main text is followed by nearly 100 pages of annotation and glossary, every whit of which bears testimony to the Editor-Compiler's painstaking research into a variety of archives material.

Such unassuming and unpretentious scholarship is not usually come across.

It is the more impressive because the scholarship that has gone into the present work does not proclaim itself from the house-top.

As to the letters themselves, they are not only an eloquent record of the friendship between the two great men over a period of three eventful decades, considered in their proper context, they constitute also a significant chapter of our cultural history.

ELOQUENT RECORD

It is generally seen that foreign domination of the colonial style, employs a variety of tactics to undermine the morale of a subject nation.

The spiritual, moral and intellectual aspects of their life are sought to be overrun as much as the political and economic.

An old nation like India, in the very nature of circumstances, tends to offer the stiffest resistance on the cultural and intellectual front.

This book of letters unfolds the story of this type of intellectual resistance: it tells us how Jagadis-chandra "in his militant exuberance of youthfulness" carried the fight to the very citadel of the conquerer.

FOREWORD

The foremost among those who stood by him and helped him in this fight, morally and materially, was Rabindranath. Characteristically enough, the letters are more than a mere battle cry—they are intensely human and personal documents of the first real friendship in Rabindranath's life.

The facsimile reproduction of manuscript material and a number of judiciously chosen photographs enhance the value and attraction of this chronicle of a noble and beautiful friendship.

K. R.

"I bought this dress for a ridiculous figure." "It fits it well, too."

SEX & HEALTH

Scientific Curiosities of Sex Life, by Dr. R. J. Mehta. Rs. 5.50.
Scientific Curiosities of Love-Life & Marriage, by Dr. Mehta. Rs. 5.50.
Ideal Sex Life, by Dr. A. P. Pillay (Illustrated), Rs. 5.00.
Towards A Happier Life (Home Doctor for India), by Dr. M. A. Kamath. Rs. 7.50.
Yogic Asanas For Health & Vigour (Hindu System of Physical Culture based on Hatha Yoga), by Dr. V. G. Rele with 44 illustrations. 5th Edition. Rs. 3.75.
You Can be Thin. Slenderness through Psychology, by Herman Friedal. Rs. 3.75.

TARAPOREVALA'S
"Treasure House of Books",
210, Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay 1.

Television Churns Out Stars

NEW YORK.

"IT'S a back-breaking, heart-breaking grind. I never took a sleeeping pill in my life until this past year. This year I ate them by the bushel."

Comedian Red Buttons, once a stratospheric TV star was telling his associates what it's like to be made, and broken by the video business.

At the age of 37, the man who had become the most instantaneous success of any video comic within memory was considered a jittery TV has-been.

His red hair had gone nearly gray, his famous grinning face had become sullen and anxiety-ridden, he had a nervous stomach and was seeking emotional help from psychologists.

He had lost his public, lost his sponsor, lost the interest of network executives.

He was just another entertainer out of a job.

No wonder Red Buttons was telling his friends:

"My hat is off to every comedian on television. He is in the cruellest business in the world."

The redhead had learned how the fiercely competitive fast-churning TV industry eats talent alive.

There must also be a fresh new show.

Every week the ratings are being challenged by rivals.

Every week there are the interminable rehearsals, conferences, last-minute changes, interviews and not infrequently bickering, behind the scenes.

These are energy-sappers for any TV star, regardless of physical staying power and range of talent.

Limited Time

One network executive cynically put it this way about the fallen Red Buttons:

"He's got a certain amount of tricks which put him over for a while, but he ran out of gas."

When Buttons made his TV debut in 1952 after knocking around show business for 16 years, the executives spoke differently.

The freckled comic, who got his name from the colour of his hair and his singing bellboy days, was truly a sensation and practically overnight.

The smiling kid from New York's lower east side, with his "Strange Things Are Happening" and "Ho-Ho" theme songs became the darling of milions of TV views across the nation.

In a joyful daze he told an interviewer, "This is mass love. I hope it will last."

His programme was broadcast over 90 TV stations and reached 26,000,000 viewers.

He achieved a trendex rating of 40.3 to reach third place among TV's most-watched shows, right behind "I Love Lucy" and "Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts."

He was named the "favourite big brother of the year," won the fourth annual Michael Award as television's "newest comedy star."

Over 100,000 kids put his picture in frames and proudly wore his buttons.

A theme song recording sold over half a million copies. His toy and toggery company, Red Buttons Enterprises Inc., brought in more cash.

By Wambly Bald

Of all entertainment media, television, reaching into millions of homes daily, creates the best-known stars fastest.

But "the cruellest business"—ex-star Red Buttons' description—breaks performers with the same shattering impact and speed.

This article tells of headliners who have ridden the TV juggernaut—their skyrocket-ride to national popularity and wealth and equally sudden trip into the "ex-star" category.

Hurdles

But as the new little king sat upon his throne, he didn't realise that it was wired for anxieties.

The show must never let down.

Watch your competition.

How are the ratings this week?

Is the public getting tired of this cute little trick or that one?

So-and-so is coming up fast and is a new face.

Where will I be next year?

Also, in the brittle world of television, rival egos have a way of sniping at one another.

One TV producer said Buttons had a Napoleonic complex—he would ruin the show by his trying to mastermind it.

Another producer said the comedian was too insecure to have staving qualities.

A writer said Red's comedy range, the cute song and all, was too limited.

True. Red had a repertoire of amusing character impersonations, including a punch-drunk fighter and a German drill-master, "but how long can you keep showing the same stunts over and over again on television?"

Collapse

Physical collapse under the strain of stardom is a familiar TV occupational hazard.

JUST BEFORE THE PERFORMANCE OF RED BUTTONS' SECOND SHOW IN 1952, HE FAINTED FROM EXHAUSTION. IN DECEMBER, 1954, ANOTHER COLLAPSE WAS SO SERIOUS HOSPITALISATION WAS NEEDED.

A trouper, he kept plugging away, telling his friends, "I'm trying all the way."

But Red himself provided an insight into what he was going through:

"The night of the show is really **Rigour Mortis** day. My ribs become pallbearers and start burying my stomach. When the tension really hits me just before showtime, I tighten up like a drum. I get a kind of nervous throb in my stomach."

The End

The real misfortune in his case, however, was a more serious ailment—defected public interest.

In 1954, two years after he had been hailed as the TV discovery of the year, ratings began falling until the show slipped to 33rd place.

His sponsors announced they would not renew the show's contract for the following season.

Everything possible was done to save the show. Writers were hired and fired. Situation comedy was tired.

For a week the broken-hearted comic locked himself up in his apartment and ran off kinescopes of every TV show he had done, trying to find the answer.

There was no answer. His show was through in the spring of 1955. He had lasted three years.

The dethroned Red Buttons has not given up, ex-TV stars never do. He recently made several TV guest appearances in dramatic shows.

He is working now as the featured actor in the movie "Sayonara."

Memories of TV stardom linger.

"I'll be back on television with another show," he says hopefully. "I want to be there again."

WHATEVER became of Pinky Lee?

A few million kids around the nation must be wondering about that. When the bustling little comedian was starring in his daily daytime NBC television show, their adoration amounted to mass hysteria.

He was TV's Pied Piper, that smallish eager man in a beanie hat and checkered coat.

Seen on 88 stations, his daily afternoon shows held the joyous attention of an estimated 8,500,000 moppets.

Whether he told them to mind their mothers and always brush their teeth, or go right out and buy his sponsor's candy bar — they obeyed.

Whenever he made a personal appearance in some department store, the kids mobbed him.

Well, kids Pinky is out of a job.

His sponsors dropped him.

He's reported preparing a come-back — but ex-TV stars are always preparing comebacks.

Fantastic

The little comedian with a natural lisp and air of happy frenzy finally came into his own with NBC-TV's "The Pinky Lee show" in January, 1954. He excitedly told everybody:

"This is it! I've always loved kids! This is what I've been waiting for!"

He wasn't wrong.

So fantastic was its success that by the fourth week the show's rating had doubled.

The show led all daytime programme except "Hody Doody."

ITS TRENDEX FIGURES PUT IT AHEAD OF SUCH ACCEPTED FAVOURITES AS THE ARTHUR GODFREY MORNING SHOW, "STRIKE IT RICH" AND "THE BIG PAYOFF."

From five days a week it went on to six.

Basicallur, the show was a natural for kiddies.

It featured songs, dances, games, prizes, comedy skits by Pinky, balloon bursting, such shenanigans as three-legged races, and lots of prizes for everybody.

Studio audiences were packed with happily squealing kids and their mothers.

And there was Pinky kissing everybody, lisping and chuckling and generally behaving like a madcap kid himself.

His Own Doing

If ever a TV comedian knocked himself out it was Pinky Lee.

He opened each show by bursting a balloon and singing his theme song. "You Hoo, It's me!" and then went into a strenuous dance.

His unremitting pace left him limp and exhausted.

He arrived at the studio at 8 a.m. daily and very often wouldn't get home till midnight. Studio associates often saw him stuff sandwiches into his mouth because he was too busy to eat properly.

Once, warned to take it easy, he said, "as long as I can make the kids laugh I'll continue to follow this terrific pace and thrive on it."

He was thriving all right.

He was getting about $150,000 a year. He bought a home in Beverly Hills for his wife and two children.

Broke

But in September, 1955, right in the middle of a performance prancing Pinky gasped. "Somebody help me!"

Rushed to the hospital, he was found to be suffering from exhaustion and a nervous stomach and was ordered to stay in bed a week.

Just prior to that collapse, the comedian had been working harder than usual, kinescoping programmes so he could get away to make an appearance on the "Perry Como Show."

He had overestimated his own endurance.

Pinky had other problems too.

He was constantly the butt of other comedians' jokes, which newspaper columnists echoed.

At one dinner party, Milton Berle cracked, "If a bomb fell on this place, Pinky Lee would be a big hit."

Extremely sensitive, Lee found such remarks gnawing at his spirit.

In May, 1956, his show went off the air.

What happened? The old, but always shocking, TV story.

A RIVAL NETWORK GETS ON AT THE SAME HOUR WITH A NEW, MAYBE A LITTLE BETTER SHOW—THE HOME VIEWER FLICKS THE DIAL, AND THAT'S IT.

Lee's show was on Channel 4. When Channel 7 screened a Walt Disney show, Pinky's high ratings weren't there any more.

He was through.

Toward the end he switched to a circus format—doomed TV shows always get such last rites—but it didn't help.

At 11 and 12, respectively, Ginger Memanus and Pud Flanagan, are being bounced from their TV starring roles. Why? They're too old.

SPORT CHRONICLE

It Was A Bad Fight

By James Murray

IN THE SWEATY dressing room after the fight, Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson stretched his nude, battered body on the bare mattress of the iron cot and tried to pay no attention to the babble and confusion around him.

Inexplicably, a tear suddenly glistened by the side of his nose and coursed down his cheek, inexplicable because it was hard to see where it had originated in the pulpy mass that had been his right eye. Tommy Jackson was crying silently, the worst kind of grief.

"I tried," he whispered piteously to no one in particular. "I din' want to lose. I tried."

Around the room, hardened fight writers looked at each other in some embarrassment.

From the fight they had just witnessed it would be hard to tell exactly what Tommy Jackson had tried.

The one fact his "fight" with Eddie Machen in San Francisco underscored is probably that it should never have been fought.

A young man who nobody ever taught to read or write, Tommy Jackson is as little at home in his environment in the ring or out of it, as say, a dog in an orbit.

His sole qualification for the profession of prizefighting is an infinite capacity for taking punishment.

His "offence" consists solely of hurling himself senselessly on the fists of his opponent. His weird locomotions in the centre of the ring frequently cause the scalps of ringsiders to prickle, and there is usually no sense of coherence or rationality to his methods of boxing or of living.

Against Eddie Machen, a lithe and bronze—muscled young lumberjack who is from Redding, Calif., Jackson was no exception.

Appearing in the ring slightly over his best fighting weight (201), he went after Machen in the first round as though to smother him with affection, not aggression. Somehow, one of his half gropes, half punches fell below the waistline of Machen and the referee bellowed at Jackson, "Hey, raise 'em up! Raise 'em up!"

Jackson stopped fighting, indignant, and began to retort. In the process, he left himself a little more exposed than usual —which is to say he not only wasn't protecting himself, he wasn't even looking. Machen cracked him hard on the jaw and knocked him heavily to the canvas.

Jackson sat there and looked reproachfully at both the ref and Machen, but, when he got up, he continued merely to paw at his opponent, occasionally jangling his arms vigorously at his sides as though trying to shake the gloves off.

For round after round, he continued in the same vein. He appeared to have no real interest in the business at hand—of hurting the clean-cut, business-like young Machen.

And he couldn't have been hit more himself if his hands had been handcuffed behind his back. It was not at all what the Marquess of Queensberry intended, nor even, probably, the IBC.

Machen smashed and jabbed and hooked his helpless, hapless opponent with crunching regularity, and it was as sickening to watch as a man beating a nobbled dog.

GLOVED SALUTE

Jackson occasionally looked at him with a "how could you?" look, but Machen at the end of the round would drop his eyes and hands and turn curtly to his corner.

Twice at the end of the round Jackson stood smartly at attention in the centre of the ring as the bell rang and threw Machen a swift, gloved military salute.

Once or twice, through split lips, he undertook to taunt Machen. Heaven knows why: "C'mon, boy, let's fight." To Machen's credit, let it be said, he answered simply: "Seems to me I'm fighting enough, Tom."

It seemed so, also, to every one of the 14,107 fans who paid dol. 56,877.50 to jam San Francisco's Cow Palace and watch the pig sticking.

Jackson had been billed as a "test" for Machen, who has some half-formed notions of becoming the heavyweight champion of the world, but he was a test only in the sense a French aristocrat's neck tested the guillotine.

Sometimes, Jackson would cease paying attention to Machen at all and would close his eyes in the centre of the ring and begin to do his inane little dance and shadow-box.

By the ninth round, he didn't have to close his right eye any more. Machen's punches had done it for him.

At the end of the 10th, Jackson's manager, Lippe Breidbart, who should have been ashamed of himself for 'ever starting it, stopped the fight.

He called Referee Frankie Carter over and snapped, "We don't wanna go any more." Carter spun without hesitation over to Machen's corner and raised the Californian's hand.

It was a shameful fight, which reflected little credit on its participants and less on its organisers.

—SPORT ILLUSTRATED.

Archery is one of the recreational activities available to employees and their families at the country club maintained by American factories.

MORE ATHLETIC MEETS AT PATEL STADIUM

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, JANUARY. THERE WAS A TIME, ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO, WHEN CLUBS OR STATE ASSOCIATIONS WHO ORGANISED ATHLETIC MEETS, WERE AFRAID OF USING THE TRACK AT THE VALLABHBHAI PATEL STADIUM AT WORLI. TODAY THAT FEAR HAS BEEN DISPELLED BY THE RATHER HEAVY RUSH ON BOOKINGS THE AUTHORITIES HAVE TO FACE DURING THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Of course, one may have gone by mere heresay, or on past experience. However, the story has changed with the cinder track being carefully groomed by experts. A new layer of ash has been added and careful rolling done.

The track is now quite fast and accidents are hardly in evidence. This was also a complaint of some years back.

The Bombay State Amateur Athletic Federation took great care in making a careful scrutiny of the conditions of the track at the Worli Stadium. They sent an expert committee to judge for themselves. After receiving their report only then did they decide on holding both their senior and junior meets here.

It was a gloomy picture that was painted a few years ago. Some thought the Vallabhbhai Stadium was a white elephant. But now it has begun to play for itself.

The track is also kept busy by coaching assignments of the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Scheme for five days of the week from October onwards.

States' coaches will also use the track and grounds during their training period from February 17 to February 28 and from March 1 to March 9 under the Ministry of Education plan.

The popularity of the stadium, especially for Cycle meets has grown in years. Daily a dozen or more cyclists practice on the cycle track.

The Police meet held recently was an outstanding success. It was at the Stadium that those responsible for running the meet could do so with order and decorum.

Now the all India Police Meet will be held at the V. P. Stadium from February 3 to February 5.

A HIGH POLICE OFFICIAL WROTE THIS PERSONAL APPRECIATION OF THE V. P. TRACK AFTER THE POLICE WEEK ATHLETICS. "AS REGARDS THE TRACK I WOULD REQUEST THEM TO SEND ME A SURVEY CERTIFICATE FOR MY RECORD. I MUST SAY THE TRACK IS VERY WELL MAINTAINED. IT STOOD UP TO THE STRAIN OF THE LONG MEET AND I WILL AGAIN BE NEEDING THIS TRACK FOR THE ALL-INDIA POLICE MEET."

One must admit that all good things can only stand a certain amount of wear and tear, but the Stadium track has stood up beyond imagination.

The heavy University, Schools and Police meets amply tested the durability of the track.

Many American firms are providing their em ployees with facilities for recreation and play, both while on job and in leisure time outside the plant, as an important factor in job satisfaction, reduced labour turnover and greater productivity. Bowling is one of the sports provided by a firm of silver ware man ufacturers in Sherrill, New York.

REVIEW

Indian Cricket Field Annual

EASILY the best in the matter of cricket books in our country is "The Indian Cricket-Field Annual 1957-58" now on sale all over India. This compilation, which I can confidently term as our "Wisden's," has been brought out by one of our youngest, and most promising, journalists—Dicky Rutnagur.

DICKY'S firsthand experience in the game, initially as a club cricketer and an ardent lover of the game and later as a writer and commentator, is visible throughout the 360 pages of this invaluable publication. Nothing has been overlooked from either the reader's or the fastidious cricket lover's point of view. He has taken care of it. Every match of any importance, played anywhere in India in the year 56-57, finds its due place in this compendium. Test records as well as Ranji Trophy records, along with a complete Who's Who in Indian Cricket are just other interesting features of the book which has taken a great deal of planning, and labour, to compile.

THE list of contributors has a galaxy of talented international names. Articles by M. S. Duleepsinhji, Vijay Merchant, Ray Robinson, John Arlott, Naoomal Jeoomal (who reviews Pakistan cricket), Ian Gallaway and Jayasingh Ghorpade are "enlightening" using the term of His Highness Maharaja Fatehsinhrao of Baroda, who has written a very appropriate foreword in which he also commends the "extensive..and exhaustive coverage.." of the Inter-University and All-India Schools' Tournaments.

DICKY is no stranger to Indian cricket lovers. Apart from being a first rate commentator, the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remember him as one of our regular correspondents on cricket, and his other favourite game table tennis—at which he is internationally famous as an umpire. What is more, he had started his skyrocketing career with us only seven years ago, and quite naturally I am proud of the fact that in so short a time he has achieved great fame, his latest venture only going to confirm the high opinion I have always held of him and his work.

A word of praise must also be due to Anandji Dossa, a well-known figure in Bombay's cricket and a genius at records. From the attractive cover page I find that the statistics are by Anandji, which guarantees the utmost authenticity. Anandji, who incidentally was my classmate since schooldays, is a junior replica of Vijay Merchant where cricket records are concerned. Both have almost every record on their finger tips, and what they can't tell of hand you can have it from either of them inside the hour through their extensive private collection of cricket books and publications.

Yes, Dicky's "Indian Cricket-Field Annual" is a complete reference book—a must for every school, college and library. What is more, the price of Rs. 3.75 makes it within reach of all.

— G. B. R.

Engineering Section won the team championship in the Air India International Meet on Sunday. They scored 190 points.

Sister-Brother Swim Team

LATVIAN-BORN Jon and Ilsa Konrads of Sydney have a first-class chance of becoming the first brother-and-sister team to represent Australia at the British Empire Games.

Fifteen-year-old Jon has established himself securely among Australia's top swimmers and 13-year-old Ilsa seems to be set for an outstanding season after having missed most of last summer's swimming because of a knee injury.

The Empire Games will take place in Cardiff (Wales) in July next year.

JON FIRST CAME INTO PROMINENCE AS A SWIMMER EARLY IN 1956 ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT COMPETE IN THE GAMES. HE IS NOW A HEFTY 12ST 31b (171 lb) AND BECOMES TO BE THE WORLD'S FATTEST MIDDLE-DISTANCE SWIMMER.

If his recent 440 yds. in 4 m. 36.4 s. and his half-mile in 9 m. 46.5 s. are any indication, he has a good chance of smashing all triple Olympic gold medallist Murray Rose's national junior records this season.

Recent performances put up by young Ilsa suggest that she may surpass such leading stars as Lorraine Crapp and Dawn Fraser as she develops. She has yet to prove herself in regular, solid competitive swimming.

Her best efforts so far are 68.7 s. for 110 yds., which gave her a win over Lympic Games swimmer Sandra Morgan last September, and a magnificent 5 m. 2.4 s. for 440 yds. in November. Her time for the 440 makes her the second fastest girl swimmer in the world. Only Miss Crapp has done better.

And Miss Crapp was nearly 18 when she broke 5 m. for the first time. So Miss Konrads is well ahead on an age-for-age basis.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

WHEN both sides have an advanced score, the fact that a player stops bidding early doesn't put an approximate limit on his strength. Unless he is interested in a slam, he bids as little as necessary, thus making it much more difficult for the opponents to judge whether it is safe to double.

In the following deal, the effect of the part score on the bidding also made it very hard for East to discover the winning play.

Vul: E.W. Score Both—40

North
S. 9 7 3
H. A 6 4
D. A Q 10 7 3
C. 10 9

WEST
S. 10 6 4
H. J 9 8 5 3 2
D. J.
C. 6 5 2

EAST (D)
S. —
H. K Q 10
D. K 9 6 5 2
C. A K Q J 4

SOUTH
S. A K Q J 8 5 2
H. 7
D. 8 4
C. 8 7 3

The bidding:

East	South
1 diamond	1 spade
3 clubs	3 spades
4 clubs	4 spades
Dbl.	All pass
West	North
Pass	2 spades
Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Diamond Jack.

Because of the part score, South could afford to take it easy and allow himself to be pushed to four spades.

West's silence promised little in the way of defensive ammunition, but East had a conservative expectation of winning at least three tricks and hoped that finding all the outstanding trumps in one hand would make some difficulty for the declarer.

Declarer won the diamond with dummy's ace and led a trump. When East showed out, perhaps West's "No spades, partner?" lacked the necessary incredulous note that might have warned East to stay alert.

East was aware only that the break had slowed South up a trifle for declarer realised that he could no longer make the contract 100 per cent safe by drawing all the trumps. He needed to keep a trump in dummy to take care of the third round of clubs, so he abandoned trumps and led a club.

EAST WON WITH THE JACK AND RETURNED THE KING OF HEARTS. DUMMY WON AND PLOWED BACK A SECOND CLUB. HERE EAST FAILED TO HEED THE WARNING SIGNS. HE TRIED TO CASH A HEART TRICK BUT SOUTH RUFFED, TRUMPED HIS LAST CLUB IN DUMMY AND CONCEDED ONLY ONE MORE TRICK TO THE OPPONENTS' KING OF DIAMONDS. IT WASN'T ENOUGH.

East could be sure his partner held only one diamond, for if declarer held the singleton he would be sure to push the queen through, setting up a trick for a discard while dummy still held the ace of hearts.

Before attempting to take the queen of hearts, East should cash the king of diamonds. This would give West a chance to get rid of his third club. Then, no matter what East led next, the contract would have been defeated for West's trump was high enough to capture the third club lead.

*

In spite of his suspicion that West's diamond was a singleton, declarer should have immediately returned the queen of diamonds. Unless East covered and promptly played the king of hearts, the hand would then have become ironclad.

MOST EXCLUSIVE SKI CLUB

By PATRICK KEATLEY

ST. MORITZ.

THIS is what the Swiss call the "high season" at their Winter resorts, when the prices pile up higher than the snow on the roofs of the chalets.

And although plenty of rich Americans have flown here for a week or two of costly fun for the first time since the end of the war, they are outnumbered by the Europeans. St. Moritz has been engulfed in an avalanche of tycoons who are rich or titled or both.

The different Swiss resorts are competing firecely in this contest of snow and snobbery. Traditionally St. Moritz is tops, but this year the Alpine village of Gstaad is out to wrest the honours by announcing the formation of the snowbbiest ski club in the world.

The 35-year-old earl of Warwick, one of England's richest landlowners, is founder and president. Among the chapter members of the Eagle Ski Club, as it is to be called, are no less than a dozen millionaires including Basil Mavroleon, the Greek shipping magnate, and Jimmy Ortiz-Patino of the Bolivian tin-mining family.

When he was drawing up the cluo rules, the Earl tentatively decided that the entry fee should be 600 dollars. One of the first things members did at their inaugural meeting this week was to raise this fee to an even 1,000 dollars.

This sun, as the Earl explains gets you exactly nothing, except the right to step in out of the village street at Gstaad and have a uniformed flunky whisk the snow off your ski boots with a silver-handled broom.

Once inside the premises of the club you will be expected to pay cheerfully for such items as a glass of tomato juice for one dollar and a ham sandwich for 1.50 dollar. Of course, if you are thinking of something a little more lavish, such as a steak dinner with champagne and liqueurs, you'd better have five or six ten-dollar bills handy.

Another think is that club members are expected to drive the right kind of car.

Most of them favour either a Cadillac, Bentley or Mercedes and it is considered rather sporting for club members to drive themselves over the snowy roads of Gstaad, rather than bringing a chauffeur to do it. On the other hand, there is no necessity to know how to ski.

Three hundred guests attended the inaugural reception of the Eagle Ski Club. A few were naive enough to turn up in ski clothes, but the smart thing was to wear a charcoal gray lounge suit. The Earl of Warwick is previleged, as president, to wear anything he likes on these occasions. What he likes is a green tweed suit that makes him look like a country squire, which of course is what he is.

Until the Eagle Club can build its own lavish bedroom block, members are expected to bunk at the Palace Hotel in Gstaad where the basic fee is a mere 50 dollar a day and there is an outsize strongroom for the storage of minks, diamonds, pearls, sables and platinum knicknacks. Guests like to feel these things are safe while they are out on the ski slops.

WAY TO SUCCEED IN COMPETITIVE SWIMMING

RAM PRATAP SINGH, M.A.P.E. (DENMARK)

SWIMMING COACH, RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR COACHING SCHEME.

SWIMMING is indeed, a strenuous spurt calling for co-ordination of mind, muscles and stamina. To arrive at the top of the ladder, a swimmer must concentrate on hardwork and continuous practice.

Now that the time trials are being held in Bombay under the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Scheme, I felt it would be a good idea to present swimmers and coachers with some basic fundamental rules that should be followed to make a god swimmer into a champion.

The following points are indispensable for the uplift of the standard of Swimming in our Country.

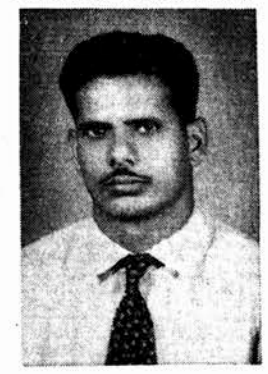
1. Let every Coach, bath and the management of the Swimming baths of the country catch the young boys and girls for the training. Let us make them Swimmers by the age of eight and ten and then adopt A LONG RANGE POLICY of the training.

This training should be hard regular with all the possible care of regular life. We must not forget that while training our boys and girls should not be over-trained. Before two to three years the olympic they should swim according to the programme chalked out by the Coaches.

This programme should be fixed for each and every year then changed for the succeeding years. This one year period can be divided into four periods:

1. The pre-Competition period 3 months.
2. The dual meet period 3 months.
3. The championship period 2 months.
4. The post Competition period 2 months.

1 THIS PRECOMPETITION PERIOD is meant to perform the strengthening and suppleness exercises along with the regular daily schedule of practice. This is the period for the long distance Swimming in which the Coach of the team attempts to iron out the faulty Swimming methods and wrong breathing system; body position, relaxation, timing and balance. I can say in one sentence that this is the period where the Coach should accomplish everything except the speed work.



RAM PRATAP SINGH — THE AUTHOR

2. THE DUAL MEET PERIOD:— This period is fixed to increased the speed. The technique of the start should be taught and a series of practice starts is given. For each and every distance fixed for the start work should be timed.

Drills in starts, relay starting technique can be started in this period. Plenty of timing practice should be given. Every Saturday should be fixed for dual meets among the different baths. Clubs, if not then among the trainees of the same bath itself.

This meet should be exactly like that of a regular dual meet. Spectators should be invited and its result should be announced. By this time the racing ability can be judged of every Swimmer and the further programme can be chalked out.

The Swimming time and the split times of each competitor are recorded for comparison with the previous performance.

CHAMPIONSHIP PERIOD: This is the period where the responsibility of a Coach is much more. Here, diet, rest, exercises and hygienic habits of a swimmer should be closely watched. Over training should be avoided. This is the period where a swimmer feels that the relaxation is increased, efficiency, pace and timing have also improved. Breathing becomes effortless. It seems to him that he is reaping maximum advantage by minimum effort. Time trials should be held and these timings should be recorded as the final timings of the season.

4. POST COMPETITION PERIODS: This period is devoted to loosening up. Reduce the swimming distance. Learn some other things like waterpolo and life saving. This is a sort of rest period—where more games and funs should be given. These games and funs are the backgrounds for the hard work of the next year.

In coming years the concentration should be on divided swimming. Legwork, armpull and plenty of fast work should be the daily routine. More competition should be arranged. many more swimming galas should take place. Plenty of wind sprint should be practiced. This wind sprint should not be less than 25 meter and not more than 50 meter. Then some 100 yards fast work should be also done. This fast work should not be quite flat out. It should be 80 to 90 per cent of his or her best.

DATA ON TOP CHAMPION: I am quoting a data of John Hendricks which might interest our swimmers. John Hendricks (100m. freestyle champion in 55.4, a new Olympic record); 21 years old, 73" 175 lb. At 14. he swim 70 secs; at 15, 65.8, at 16, 62; at 17, 57.2; at 18, 56.9, at 19, 56.2; at 20, 55.5. Never nas smoked. Believes in resting up a week before. Repeating 100 yards swims at a fast pace. Stretching exercises to increase suppleness. Practicing pace fast enough to win. Practice of starts. Swimming with legs strapped or tied to a tube. Kicking legs many lengths on a flutter board. Warming up well before the racing both exercises and swimming. Ten hours of sleep every night. Restriction of liquids on day of a race. Complete rest day of and day before a race. Hot then cold shower before race. Moderation and correctness in eating.

Eating a lot of fresh fruits, fruit juices. Becoming acclimated to place of race. Avoidance of dates and dancing during vigorous training. Fifty meter wind sprints, 30 seconds between liver, lamb and kidneys.

Wheat germ, wheat oil, vitamins 'C', 'E' as in wheat germ oil, Halival, Oblivan.

In the end I must say that we need a great co-operation of parents, teachers and newspapers; during the training periods of the trainees.

SPORTQUIZ

1. **In what game is the term 'Bishop' used?**
2. **Who are the challengers for the world heavyweight title?**
3. **Can a injured player be substituted for in a game of hockey?**
4. **If deliberate infringement takes place outside the semi-circle, can a hockey umpire award a penalty bully?**

(Turn to Page 16 for the answers)

GRAMDAN IS RURAL REVOLUTION

Fruits Of Labour To Tillers

Continued From Page 12

has not enough land. From the statistics available it can be seen that together they constitute 56 per cent of the total population of India. The co-operative for agricultural purposes and for small-scale and household industries is the only agency through which we can give help to them.

We have in co-operative a remedy that can look after so many things. It can be an instrument in changing the village economy as also the social outlook. It can encourage thrift among the villagers. It can generate a unity of interest amongst them.

It can furnish opportunity of securing credit with self-respect. It can introduce a sense of planning that every such endeavour requires. It can facilitate introduction of advanced techniques and improvements in methods of production. There is also another advantages. To the extent the public and co-operative sectors expand, they will ensure that the gains of organised effort and technical progress will go directly to the community.

Here there is one more item of programme for our organisation—the evolution of an integrated village society of which land reform is the first step. The propagation of khadi and cottage industries is thus not an isolated item of activity or a mere relief activity. They have a vital role to play having regard to their employment potential in a dispersed agricultural pattern of our national economy. Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Khadi Commission are rendering distinct service in that behalf.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

There was a time when the Congress was the loudest in complaining about the neglect of the villages in India by the Government of the day. The tables are now turning. It is we who are getting neglectful of the villages; the Governments in the country are busy rendering a fundamental service to them. The whole village, with the villager in the centre and his needs and wants which can be locally met, comes under the purview of this activity.

The Community Development Programme, in the words of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, has three definite objectives:

1. Increased employment and increased production by the application of scientific methods of agriculture, including horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc., and the establishment of subsidiary and cottage industries.
2. Self-help and self-reliance and the largest possible extension of the principle of co-operation.
3. Devotion of a portion of the vast unutilised time and energy in the countryside for the benefit of the community.

This is an activity which is ultimately to decide not only the fate of the country but of the organisation. A live and a dynamic movement cannot be ignored. It ignored, it will by-pass those who ignore it.

Gramdan

Similar is the Gramdan Movement. It is a new angle. It is a struggle not merely against inequities in our socio-economic composition, but goes to the very root—the acquisitive tendencies which sweep away the best in human life and dwarf its growth.

It is a fundamental movement. It is making a significant impression upon the people, especially the lowliest of the low. What is more, it gives an opportunity to plan the village life from its very foundations on a clean slate.

You must have seen the proceedings of Yelwal Conference. We have endorsed the Movement. It is upto us to act. The movement will facilitate our work in other directions too. We shall be building something concrete not only outside but in the minds and hearts of our people. And this will have a lasting value.

We are in the midst of the Second Five-Year Plan. Our success in the First Five-Year Plan encouraged us to lay down a bolder Plan for the next five years. Every Plan proceeds upon certain assumptions or data both as to the needs of the country as well as the availability of resources at the disposal of the country. Our needs are many and urgent.

No plan is worth much if it did not stretch itself to the full to meet the needs of the people. Our planners have tried to go as far as they could.

In the First Five-Year Plan the emphasis was rightly laid on agriculture. There is an intimate connection between our agrarian economy and the other sectors of the Plan. The other sectors of the Plan involved fixed commitments and are more amenable to planning than agriculture, seventy-five per cent of which is dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. Whenever our Plan in the agricultural sector goes wrong, its repercussions on the rest of the Plan are seriously felt. Our optimism that we had conquered the food difficulties, was justified to the extent of elimination of physical controls, but lacked justification from the point of view of its effects upon our overall needs and our resources.

We have yet to exert hard before our minimum needs in regard to food and other agricultural products are satisfied; and if we have to remove all uncertainties and incalculability about our resources, we have to exert still further to see that food production reaches a target which not only meets our needs but gives surpluses which can be made available for meeting our other commitments.

Food Target

We cannot fulfil our commitments by our people to implement the Plan unless we succeed in raising food production by 30 per cent as originally fixed. The Government of India appointed an Enquiry Committee to review the food situation in the country. The State Governments, according to the Committee, will not be in a position to achieve more than 66 per cent of the planned target. This must cause concern to all of us. The target that we had originally fixed, was not very ambitious.

We have been advised from time to time by persons who have the competence to pronounce on the subject, that it is possible for India to raise its food production by 200 to 300 per cent. The comforting possibility of importing foodgrains from outside not only slackens the drive for food-production but creates an artificial sense of security. Imports have cost us during the course of the last three years Rupees 70 crores simply in freight besides many more crores in foreign exchange. The country and its Governments should realise that the economic progress and development in the context of an agrarian economy, essentially depend on food and agricultural surpluses.

The situation is further aggravated by the scarcity conditions prevalent in parts of India. There will be a further shortage this year of 2.1 million tons. This will render the condition of the people much more difficult and may affect the fulfilment of the Plan, if we do not concentrate upon this problem as one of emergency.

We have here an immediate problem. It will not be easy for the Government all alone to cope with it. Our new Mandals can take up a group of villages and concentrate on them. It is easy for a team also to devote its attention to such a group of villages with a few hundred peasants.

Wherever there are C.D. or N.E.S. Blocks there will be all help and advice available on the spot. It will involve personal contact with the farmers. We shall have to think of seed, manure, and irrigation requirements of the peasantry and availability of credit also.

Foreign Aid

Above all, we shall have to think of alternative crops, and conserving foodgrains. We have to prevent wastage as also to popularise the idea of change of food habits.

If the country is facing difficulties on the food front, its position in relation to foreign exchange is not comfortable either. The crisis through which we are passing, however, is natural in any expanding economy. It is a crisis of growth.

The guiding star for a free nation is freedom of choice to lay down its own policies. If we have to avert any risk of compromise with that choice, the emphasis all the time should be on mobilisation and maximum utilisation of our internal resources. There is immense human power not all of which is being utilised to the full. Two days' voluntary labour by men and women of India in the service of the country every month would give the country Rupees 250 crores per year at the rate of Rupee one per day. I am taking into consideration participation in this effort by ten crores of people.

If we take into consideration the other scattered resources, the figure would be prodigious. These resources are lying scattered and unused throughout India which it is not possible for our Governments to mobilise because of the distance and the administrative cost they involve. Even independently of the difficulties of external finance or need to combat a psychology of dependence, I am convinced that the revival and intensification of the idea of maximum self-sufficiency through self-help is imperatively necessary to make a direct appeal to the people's enlightened self-interest.

Core Of Plan

The district administration and the district organisation charged with mobilising the resources will have to function differently from what they are doing now.

At present they look to the States and the Central Government practically for everything. Once charged with the responsibility, they will have to turn to the people for giving them the necessary resources, co-operation and assistance. It will release local initiative. There will be keener interest in local plans. This will by itself make the burdens more acceptable to the local people. The administration and the people will function for a common cause. The distance between the two will be liquidated. Inter-dependence will teach each other many a new lesson and their outlook will change in the process.

What I am saying is not intended to minimise the importance of the 'core of the Plan.' In my opinion, the fulfilment of our Plan in relation to its core, even if we receive the necessary foreign exchange, is linked up with the other question of self-sufficiency in food and agricultural surpluses and mobilisation of internal resources. This, in fact, should be considered as the real core of the Plan.

Great emphasis has been laid by us on the other aspects of the Plan connected with steel, coal, transport, communications and power projects. There is a fair amount of unanimity in the country that these also should get through whatever the sacrifices they might entail. The consequences of their not going through in proper time are also likely to be fairly serious from a short-term point of view even if their non-fulfilment may not dislocate the country's economy. Any locking up of the capital, even for a temporary period, would prejudice the progress of the Plan in other directions.

Urban Life

There are other features of national life, especially the urban areas. They are as much a part of the country's life and economy as the rural areas. Their municipal government, their educational and health institutions, their trade and commercial activities, their industries in the private or the public sector, their labour and municipal services have an important role to play.

Our picture of a well planned urban life has to be prepared. It must be a balanced picture. There must be complete integration of the country on its social side as well as the economic side. The organisation must work for future growth of the rural as well as the urban areas on the basis of that picture. Our ultimate destination is complete fusion of life in both.

I cannot end the subject without referring to Small Savings. The Congress is pledged to assist the Government to the utmost in its campaign to save and save ever more. Figures of other countries which have secured their development democratically could well be an object lesson for us. Japan and Germany have been able to mobilise savings at a much higher rate than we have been.

IT IS ULTIMATELY THE SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE THAT CAN FEED THE PLAN. EVERY ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO MAKE HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLECTING A MINIMUM QUOTA TO FEED IT. SAVINGS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY STRICT ECONOMY AND AUSTERITY AT GOVERNMENT LEVEL ALSO.

More Jobs

I would also like to refer to three or four other matters connected with planning. We have fixed a target of ten million jobs. There is need for a constant watch to see that we are keeping to the schedule.

Apart from psychological and emotional aspects the Congress stands for, the two things that will carry conviction in the effectiveness of our economic policies and generate faith in the social values we stand for, are substantial reduction in the disparities in the social and economic life of the country and even more than that the capacity of the Plan to make a substantial dent in the figures of unemployment and underemployment both among the educated and uneducated.

This will be more so in the case of educated people, especially young men. Similarly the question of exports needs more than mere attention. The last question is the question of management of public sector. The public has given unqualified support to the Government whenever the question of nationalisation has come before the country. This confidence in the Government is an asset of incomparable value, and I have no doubt that Government will take every possible step to foster the same by plugging up all the loop-holes and by dealing firmly with those who fail to exhibit necessary vigilance in the administration of these concerns.

CEASE-FIRE ON HINDI

These are a few thoughts I make bold to present to you on some aspects of our planning in the country. For the rest, I have no doubt, we should put behind the Plan the full weight of the Congress organisation and lessen, to the extent it lies in our power, the heavy burden our Governments are carrying.

The Official Language Commission Report is now being considered by the country and by the Parliamentary Select Committee. It appears that appointments of Commissions do not suit the genius of India. Instead of solving its problems, they raise new problems. Even settled questions get unsettled. A study of the language problem of India will reveal that there is the least room for irritation. We are all agreed, to begin with, that there should be no imposition of any language.

The provision relating to Official Language in the Indian Constitution is not the result of any compulsion. It is the result of objective deliberation by a body of people who had the good of the people of the country at heart.

We are also agreed that there is no difference in status between one language and the other. All of them are the national languages of the whole country, whatever be the size of the area or the number of the people using them. We are also agreed that the language used in the region should replace English as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges, as soon as the Government of the State considers it feasible. Many of our State Governments have taken effective steps in this direction. Where the progress is slow, it can be accelerated.

We are, similarly, agreed that the study of the sister languages must be encouraged to as great an extent as possible. It is not sufficient that a few people at the top understand one another.

We are further agreed that English has a part to play in equipping our students with scientific and technical knowledge.

And last but not the least, we are agreed that all the administration at and below the district level should invariably be conducted in the local language and at the State level also to the maximum extent. Once having accepted adult suffrage, it will be ruinous to the whole concept of democracy, if the administrator and the administered are not kept in touch with each other as closely as possible.

Official Use

Thus far, there is no disagreement. The area of agreement is so very wide. I am confident that the replacement of English by the language or languages of the region and simultaneous development of the languages of India will initiate a process in which the people themselves will find it easier to learn Hindi than English because of the common base. Such a situation has to be brought about with the co-operation of all. We have to be careful that this change-over does not result in creating an atmosphere of prejudice or avoidable hardship.

There is some justification in the argument that Hindi has still to catch up in efficiency as an administrative language before it can meet with all the requirements of a Pan-Indian language in modern world conditions. The administrative dictionary has to be developed on a rational basis. The answer to all these lies in enriching Hindi and ironing out the difficulties. Nothing is impossible for men who have determination.

NOWHERE IN THE WIDE WORLD AN INDEPENDENT NATION IS FOUND TO BE LEANING ON ANY LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ITS HOME LANGUAGE OR ONE OF THE HOME LANGUAGES FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES. INDIA TOO MUST MANAGE HER AFFAIRS, SO FAR AS THE STATES ARE CONCERNED, IN THE LANGUAGES COMMONLY SPOKEN IN THE AREA AND AS FAR AS THE CENTRE IS CONCERNED, IN THE HINDI LANGUAGE.

That aspect is being discussed by the Parliamentary Committee and it is to be hoped that with the assistance and co-operation of all, it will be settled. In the meantime, everyone has a role to play and men with a sense of responsibility are expected to play a more responsible role. We have to realise that we have to live together. We may differ on some problems But let us not forget that we have to solve our problems in a manner as would not interfere with our regard and love for one another. The only criterion for us should be the good of the people, and the unity of the nation. I hope and trust that necessary wisdom and goodwill will be forthcoming to solve this problem from all quarters, old and young and in the ranks of men of letters and statesmen and politicians. Such a solution by peaceful discussion will add to our stature. It will give us fresh strength. It will, like a beacon, light our path whenever in future some dark cloud of misunderstanding crosses our way.

Trade Unions

You must have followed the proceedings of the INTUC held at Madurai recently. We have been enjoying comparative industrial peace in the country. The credit for it must go to the working class and its leadership, trained in Gandhian ideals, especially the persons who are at the helm of affairs in the INTUC. But as our industrial economy expands, as our public sector grows, this problem will need more and more attention on our part.

The problems of discipline, co-operation, education, cannot be solved unless there is a worker at the helm of affairs fully trained in the art of carrying on trade union activity

Women, Youths

We shall soon be on the road to labour participation in the management of the industrial concerns. Industrial democracy cannot be delayed any more. All these will need trained workers to train the labour in every field of labour activity. The Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, which Gandhiji founded, has to play once more an active role in the training of the workers interested in labour union activities on Gandhian lines. We have made a beginning. We have to establish fullest harmony between ourselves and the INTUC. I count upon your co-operation in this

Our attitude towards the world of women is happily changing. Indian parents have begun realising their duty to atone for their omission and neglect of ages. The discrimination between children at birth is disappearing. People have begun to feel that a human being without education is akin to a blind person and an uneducated mother is a handicap to her own children. The education among girls is on the increase. Women's rights are receiving their due attention from the social reformer and the Parliament. Women are drawing towards social welfare activities and a more enlightened domestic life. Man, however, has dominated woman for ages. She has developed an inferiority complex. She has believed in the man's interested teachings that she is inferior to him.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING, THEREFORE, THAT REMAINS TO BE DONE IS TO ASSIST HER IN REMOVING THIS COMPLEX OUR DOMESTIC ATMOSPHERE, OUR CUSTOMS, OUR RITUALS AND OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS MUST LAY GREATER EMPHASIS ON THIS ASPECT OF SOCIAL EQUALITY.

The organisation of youths also has been making a definite headway. The last Convention held in Lucknow took certain vital decisions affecting this branch of our activity. Now that women and youth as well as Seva Dal will have direct representation in the Mandals they will have scope to expand their activities down to the last village. The youths entering the Congress will require to be equipped. This can only be done provided we have a nucleus of youth workers who have themselves undergone such training. I am sure, the youth section will be in a position to throw up such a personnel.

Temple Entry

Similiarly, we can look with some satisfaction at the progress made in the direction of the removal of untouchability.

Again and again Gandhiji wrote that untouchability poisons Hinduism as a drop of arsenic poisons the sweetly sugared milk. Every trace of untouchability that still survives is poison for us. Since Gandhiji's death we appear to be slackening. Patience with this evil is trifling with our basic existence

Refusal of entry to the Harijans in Kashi Vishwanath temple and the tardy manner in which the litigation proceeds is un-understandable. Our Governments have a duty to explain how in spite of the Constitutional provisions and in spite Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes, similarly, are of legislation in that behalf, such things happen. Tribal also important even though in these cases the disability may not be of an anti-social character. Solution of these problems needs increased social contacts and increased educational and cultural facilities. The Government of India have these questions under their constant review. I am sure, we shall do our best to give them all our support by placing the services of the organisation at their disposal. But there is a social aspect which only the organisation can fulfil. It is a part of our constructive programme and we have to attend to it.

New Life Pattern

I cannot resist the temptation to refer, even passingly, to one question. One of the lessons of the last elections was the sense of great discontent in the minds of the people at the functioning of the administration, especially at its lower levels. Rigidity of outlook and a humane system of Government go ill together. Delays and indifference are a breeding ground for corruption and favouritism

The people, at the lower levels, are much more dependent upon the Government for their needs than anyone else in the country. Discontent in their minds about the administration is, therefore, reflected in their general attitude in all directions, including the fulfilment of their part of the responsibility in the execution of the Plan.

This problem of administrative reorganisation is a matter of fundamental importance not only from the point of view of popular contentment but also from the point of view of securing people's support in the new tasks Governments have set themselves to achieve The old methods and the old organisational practices are an anachronism and are not suited to the realisation of the objective the new Government has set before itself. It is a question to what extent a personnel which has a deep-seated faith in these methods and practices, is likely to change them on its own. The question is, therefore, one of firm decision by the Government and determined implementation by them.

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I have touched on some of the wider problems facing the country. I have done so in no academic spirit. If I have discussed the lessons of elections, democratic socialism, the Plan, the pattern of a new rural life, the food, the savings and the administration, my reasons have been severely practical. It was firstly to indicate to the Congressmen the colossal scale of the new responsibilities that independence and our pledges have imposed upon us. And, secondly, to indicate the role the Congress has to play as an organisation in discharging those responsibilities. It seems to me that it is the inadequate realisation of this great mass of new responsibilities which is largely at the root of the trouble which is afflicting the Congress today.

Such a weight and burden of the responsibilities, let us understand, has not been shouldered by any political organisation consisting of voluntary workers at any period of time in human history. It is a unique organisation. It is a unique responsibility.

CONGRESS HAS BEEN FED, PRINCIPALLY, BY TWO CURRENTS. ONE CAME FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE MASSES. THE OTHER PROCEEDED FROM THE MIDDLE CLASS INTELLIGENTSIA. THESE CURRENTS NOURISHED THE ORGANISATION WITH STRENGTH AND TALENT. THE MERGING OF THE TWO CURRENTS GAVE TO THE ORGANISATION THE BENEFIT OF THE BEST OF BOTH.

Deprived of the support of either, it would not have been the effective instrument it had been. While this was the position in pre-Independence days, it was considered that the new responsibilities demanded more homogeneous functioning. There was enough justification for this view.

A ruling party cannot speak with divided voices if it was to mobilise public opinion behind the policies of the Government. Moreover, it had a responsibility to be precise in relation to its policies and programmes so that the persons in the administration can understand them and enforce them with confidence. In a vast country like India, if the word of the Government is to reach the farthest corners, it must be distinct, clear and continuously emphasised. This justification exists even now. But the way this policy worked out, led to results least expected.

Deprived of the incentive to discuss, deliberate and criticise, the intelligentsia lost interest in the organisation, and deprived of the opportunities for indirect training which such discussions, deliberations and criticisms furnished to the mass worker he became a mere tool for election and sundry purposes.

We have, thus, suffered some loss in the initiative. But the greatest loss that we have suffered is in the character and the attitude of our personnel. We began to grow weaker and weaker and become more and more dependent upon the Government. The result has been that we act as if the great social revolution that we are out to achieve is largely the business of the Government. This is a dangerous illusion. There is no gainsaying the fact that in the modern context Governments have heavy responsibilities to shoulder. But while Governments can assist, the initiative for the fundamental changes can only come from the organisation. The brunt of these changes has to be borne by it. Wherever the people have seen that there are leaders to take the initiative and bear the brunt, they have invariably followed them.

The root-system of the organisation is the worker in the village and the ward. I referred to, above how our worker from the intelligentsia has suffered in initiative and outlook. The condition of the worker in the field is even worse He is, more or less paralysed We, therefore, took two significant decisions last year.

Constitution

WE HAVE ON THE ONE SIDE TRIED TO RELEASE THE WORKER FROM THE BENUMBING EFFECTS OF THE OLD RESTRICTIONS AND ON THE OTHER, WE HAVE TRIED TO GIVE HIM A STATUS, A POSITION UNDER THE REVISED CONSTITUTION.

He will not only be the elected representative of the primary unit with a population of 2,000, but, as a member of the Mandal Committee, he will form the basis of our Constitution. It is he who will form and elect the whole edifice of D.C.C., P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. No Constitution can be perfect. Again, four months are hardly a sufficient period to test the working of any Constitution. The Elections, moreover, this time were hurried. Neither the primary members nor the unit representatives were fully acquainted with their status under the revised Constitution. In the months to come, we have to try and secure that position and status to the unit representative which is indispensable if he is to be an effective vehicle of the social reconstruction in his little circle of 2,000 people.

DYNAMIC LINKS

It will be our responsibility to equip this individual. He is in a way the agent of the Indian National Congress in that basic unit. We will have in the country nearly two lakhs members in this category. They have tasks to perform which will have a vital meaning in the lives of the people amongst whom they reside. These tasks will range from conveying the local grievances to the district organisation to assisting the organisation and the Government in all their branches in building up a new social order. The note prepared by the Constitution Sub-Committee giving a detailed picture of what these unit representatives and the Mandal Congress Committees are expected to do, is before you. You will see from it that the Mandal Congress Committees are expected to cover every vital point of contact, every vantage point in the area.

The Mandal Congress Committees, based upon these primary members, will be the trustees of the peasantry, tenants, landless labour, artisans, middle classes, tribals, Harijans and Backward Classes They will work among youth, women and minorities. They will attract intelligentsia to their field.

Above all, they will be live and dynamic links for developmental activities in community projects and extension centres as also for increasing food production and small savings. Not the AICC Office, but our Mandal Congress Committees will be our spearhead. The unit representatives will be the pillars of the Mandal Committees.

Mandal Bodies

These Mandals will be our operational agencies and the unit representatives our agents. We want them to develop their own initiative. If, however, a general approach of work by them has to be suggested, I can say that once Congressmen take up the concrete tasks in which the simple, rural and urban folks are interested, they will see a whole new world of thought and activity opening up before them. All that the people want in some matters is more information and more enlightenment. There will be some matters in regard to which a little persuasive propaganda will be called for.

There will be matters which may call for co-operative action which Congressmen, through their intelligent intervention, can bring about. There will also be a number of things which may require assistance and co-operation from the Government and which Congressmen can help to make available. It will be the responsibility of the District Congress Committees and the Pradesh Congress Committees to stand squarely behind these units. We have dedicated these units to the service of the people and no Congressman should ever think of exploiting them for his own purposes.

WE HAVE ALSO GIVEN FUNCTIONAL REPRESENTATION TO COGNATE ORGANISATIONS. CONGRESS HAS NEVER BELIEVED IN CENTRALISATION.

We had, even when we were fighting our battles with the British, a spate of organisations with whose activities we were intimately connected. These and similar constructive activities with which Congressmen are concerned are expanding and must expand. With a view to widen our contacts, it is essential to give effective representation to them and we have accepted to do so in principle.

Reorganisation

Two questions remain — the question of training and the question of funds. We can arrange for centralised training to a limited extent. We should promote local effort. The curriculum and the syllabus should, however, have the approval of P.C.C.s. As regards funds, the more I think about it, the more I feel that we have to cease to think in terms of big donations. An organisation seeking to serve the kisans and the labour must reach them, individually and collectively and be content with what they can give. There will be one satisfaction, however, when a kisan or worker gives anything he gives with his heart in it.

The whole reorganisation is aimed at strengthening the base, carrying democracy and socialism to the doors of the people and linking the people in the developmental activities through the agency of our unit representative, the Mandal and the District Organisation. We aim at watering the grass roots. In the process, it will relieve the terrific strain which inefficiency and lethargy at lower levels impose on the top, it will lessen the internal squabbles in the organisation and finally, concrete work and active contacts will offer emotional and intellectuals stimulus to our workers which is sorely needed in the dynamic and swiftly changing India of today.

We are embarking on a long journey. We have taken the first step. We have fixed our destination. We are today taking the second step. We are setting the sails. The helmsman is at the helm. Let us take up the oars without losing time. Whether it is a calm sea or a stormy ocean, for us this is of little concern. We have been assigned a job. We have to fulfil it and fulfil we shall by the grace of God, by the blessings of Gandhiji and last but not the least, by the good wishes and support of our great leader and our great people.

JAI HIND !

NATION MUST SAVE FOR THE PLAN

NO MEAN TASK

THAT within ten years of our freedom it has been possible for us to settle our Constitution, fix our objective and set the masses of India into motion in a specified direction with a definite goal and ideology, is not a small achievement.

The history of the Indian struggle and, in the post-freedom period, the history of the reconstruction of India, is mainly the history of the services rendered by the Congress.

With all its faults and limitations, it is still the main organ of the people's causes and is bearing the brunt of the situation.

—DHEBAR.

CONGRESS MUST NOT SPEAK WITH DIVIDED VOICE

PRECIOUS LEGACY

THE most effective was the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, who gave to the country a whole philosophy of life which contained the vital elements of democratic Indian thinking and the best that the West had to give from its own treasure of thought and experience.

All these influences, ancient and modern, will have to be harnessed to break the walls of individualism and of social prejudice and kindle a new fire in the hearts of our people.

We have to convey to the common man the rich and manifold implications of democracy.—DHEBAR.

SPORT CHRONICLE

RUPAREL LEAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ruparel College were leading by 11 points to Ruia's 8 and Siddharth's 7 in the Inter College Minor Games tournament played at the Ruparel College ground this evening:

Today's results were:—

BASKET BALL (semi-final): Siddharth beat V.J.T.I. by 55 points to 33.

TENI-KOIT (mixed doubles): S. M. Sansgiri and Premlata Kelkar (Ruparel) beat D. R. Kulkarni and Meena Gurjar (Ruia) 15-9, 15-5.

KABADDI (final): Ruparel beat Bombay College by 57 to 12 points.

Mastan YMCA Beaten

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bandra Challengers beat Mastan YMCA by 57 points to 47 to enter the semi-final round of the Mysore Association's Floodlit basketball tournament this evening.

Ramnath Krishnan avenged his defeats.

Gentle, Perumal Included In Olympic Side

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S hockey circles and lovers of the game all over the country will be glad to hear the news that Gentle and Perumal, the Olympians, who were kept out of the Olympic team to play in the Floodlit Hockey Exhibition match against the Rest on February 3, will be included in the team.

At a meeting held this evening at the BPHA ground, Mr. Naval H. Tata, President of the BPHA and also of the IHF, asked the selection committee to reconsider their earlier decision. This was acceded to.

Mr. Tata has issued the following statement to the Press.

NAVAL H. TATA

GENTLE

PERUMAL

"The team to play on the 3rd February under the title of Olympic has been published already.

"I consulted my colleagues in the selection committee again on the issue of the three probable players eliminated from the first list of the team that appeared in the press. My colleagues acceded to my request and have agreed to permit Gentle and Perumal play on the Olympic side.

"I also wish to make it clear that since the return of the Olympic team from Melbourne serious allegations were made against Gentle, Perumal and Amir Kumar. My colleagues at my request loyally kept quiet and agreed to drop the matter. However, I regret in certain quarters my efforts to settle this issue peacefully have been misrepresented. I am, therefore, reluctantly compelled to place this matter before the next Council meeting for investigation."

Qualifying Standards Suddenly Altered

CHRONICLE ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

JUST before the senior athletic meet of the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association got under way this afternoon, it was announced that the qualifying standards fixed by the Selection Committee and circulated only recently were suddenly altered.

While the qualifying standards in the men's 200 metres, 400 metres, 800 metres were relaxed, the only event in which the standards was tightened was the running high jump for women where the young collegian Judy Almeida, who has been repeatedly handed out a step-motherly treatment by the State selectors, is expected to win once again. The qualifying height has been increased from 4 feet 7 inches by two inches.

The new qualifying marks are:

MEN'S EVENTS: 100 metres—11.0 seconds; 200 metres—22.2 seconds; 400 metres—49.0 seconds; 800 metres—1 minute 57 seconds; 1500 metres—4 minutes 8 seconds; 5000 metres—15 minutes 20 seconds; 10,000 metres—33 minutes; 110 metres hurdles—15.5 seconds; 400 metres hurdles—56 seconds; long jump—22 feet 10 inches; high jump—6 feet 1 inch; hop, step and jump—47 feet; pole vault—11 feet 6 inches, shot put—42 feet 6 inches; discus throw—125 feet; javelin throw—180 feet; decathlon—4800 points.

WOMEN'S EVENTS: 100 metres—12.7 seconds; 200 metres—28.7 seconds; 80 metres hurdles—12.7 seconds; long jump—15 feet 10 inches; high jump—4 feet 9 inches; shot put—32 feet; discus throw—95 feet; javelin throw—100 feet.

On the first day of the senior meet today, seven athletes attained the qualifying standards set.

They were: N. Ferrao (Western Railway), 10.9 seconds, 100 metres; D. S. Sail (Police), 6 feet 1 1/2 inches, high jump; N. G. Daivi (Maharashtra) (47 feet 7 3/4 inches), hop, step and jump; Stephie D'Souza Maharashtra) and Violet Peters (Glaxo), 26.0 seconds, 200 metres; Christine Brown (Byculla), 16 feet 8 1/4 inches, long jump; Rence Thornber (Glaxo), 34 feet 9 1/4 inches.

FOUR RECORDS SHATTERED IN STATE SENIOR ATHLETICS

CHRONICLE ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THOUGH the two-day senior athletic meet of the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association which started at the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, this afternoon, received a poor response from athletes and spectators, four meet records were broken by five athletes nonetheless to provide the shouts of the evening.

Renee Thornber broke the women's putting the shot record for the fourth year in succession to lower the first mark.

A keen contest for supremacy in the men's high jump ensued between record holder Dinkar Sail of the Police and B. Ganguli, the Maharashtra youngster. Both the athletes broke Sail's last year's mark of 6 feet 0-1/2 inch.

Former national champion and last year's Bombay skipper, Alex Silveira, went all out to attain the qualifying standard in the 400 metres, and though he succeeded in breaking his existing Bombay mark failed to achieve the qualifying mark of 49 seconds by 0.2 seconds. Incidentally Silveira won the national title two years back in 48.3 seconds.

MEN'S EVENTS

110 metres hurdles: (First Heat): Dinkar Sail (State Police) 1; S. A. Sabarwal (Western Railway) 2; Didicus D'Souza (St. Xavier's College) 3. Time: 16.1 seconds. **(Second Heat):** Hohang Patel (Tata Sports) 1; S. B. Lokhande (Amateur) 2; Leo Fernandes (Stanvac Refinery) 3. Time: 16.7 seconds.

100 metres: (First Heat): N. Ferrao (Western Railway) 1; Hoshang Patel (Tata Sports) 2; D. D'Souza (V.J.T. Institute) 3. Time: 11.3 seconds. **(Second Heat):** Anthony Mathias (Western Railway) 1; Leo Fernandes (Stanvac Refinery) 2; Tarachand Malkani (Amateurs) 3. Time: 11.5 seconds. **(Third Heat):** Peter Elridge (Amateurs) 1; C. Subramanian Mani (Mahim Athletic) 2; J. Singh (Western Railway) 3. Time: 11.1 seconds. **(Fourth Heat):** Rusi Damania (Mahim Athletic) 1; V. D'Souza (Tata Sports) 2; Hamilton Samuel (Naval Dockyard) 3. Time: 11.6 seconds.

200 metres (First Heat): Hoshang Patel (Tata Sports) 1; Peter Elridge (Amateurs) 2; N. Ferrao (Western Railway) 3. Time: 28.4 seconds. **(Second Heat):** Anthony Mathias (Western Railway) 1; M. A. Jadhav (State Police) 2; C. Subramanian Mani (Mahim Athletic) 3. Time: 23.3 seconds.

Maharashtra's Stephie D'Souza warded off a strong challenge from Violet Peters to win the 200 metres run.

800 metres (Final): Ramlingam Doraiswamy (Bombay Amateurs) 1; Arvind Datar (Maharashtra) 2; Dr. Baldev Singh (Bombay Amateurs) 3. Time: 1 minute 59.6 seconds.

Throwing the discus (Final): P. C. Sarwal (Bombay Amateurs) (109 feet 10-1/4 inches) 1; Noshir Khambatta (St. Xavier's College) (109 feet 7½ nches) 2; Srinivas Alva (B.E.S.T. Sports) (109 feet 5-3/4 inches) 3.

Running High Jump (Final): Dinkar S. Sail (State Police) (6 feet 1½ inches) 1; B. Ganguli (Maharashtra) (6 feet 0-3/4 inches) 2; K. W. Patwardhan (Maharashtra) (5 feet 9½ inches).

3. NEW MEET RECORD.

400 metres (First Heat): Alex Silveira (Western Railway) 1; P. K. More (Maharashtra) 2; Ramkrishna (Bombay Police) 3. Time: 49.2 seconds. NEW MEET RECORD. (Old record: 49.4 seconds set by Alex Silveira in 1956). **(Second Heat):** Dr. Baldev Singh (Bombay Amateurs) 1; Om Prakash Kapoor (Bombay Amateurs) 2; K. Hegde (Mahim Athletic) 3. Time: 52.9 seconds. **(Third Heat):** M. A. Jadhav (Bombay Police) 1; Ratnakar Shetty (Bombay Amateurs) 2. Time: 51.2 seconds.

Putting the shot (Final): Rattan Singh Hanspal (Naval Dockyard) (35 feet 3-1/4 inches) 1; Srinivas Alva (B.E.S.T. Sports) (34 feet 2-1/4 inches) 2; P. C. Sarwal (Bombay Amateurs) (34 feet 1½ inches) 3.

5000 metres (Final): Shripat G. Desai (Bombay Police) 1; Ramlingam Doraiswamy (Bombay Amateurs) 2; P. S. Kamble (Bombay Police) 3. Time: 15 minutes 54.4 seconds.

100 metres (Semi-Finals): Nicholas Ferrao (Western Railway) 1; Anthony Mathias (Western Railway) 2; Hoshang Patel (Tata Sports) 3. Time: 10.9 seconds. **(Second Heat):** Peter Elridge (Bombay Amateurs) 1; J. Singh (Western Railway) 2; Rusi Damania (Mahim Athletic) 3. Time. 11.1 seconds.

400 metres hurdles: (Final): Ratnakar Shetty (Bombay Amateurs) 1; J. P. Koola (Western Railway) 2; Shankar Swamy (Glaxo Laboratories) 3. Time: 56.4 seconds.

Hop Step and Jump (Final): Narendrakant Dalvi (Maharashtra) 1; J. P. Koola (Western Railway) 2; Didicus D'Souza (St. Xavier's College) 3. Distance: 47 feet 7-3/4 inches. NEW MEET RECORD. Old record: 47 feet 0½ inch by L. T. Boosey in 1942.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 metres: Christine Brown (Byculla Athletic), Cecilia Pais (Byculla Athletic), Violet Peters (Glaxo Laboratories), Siloo Mistry (Byculla Athletic), Stephie D'Souza (Maharashtra) and Mary Leela Rao (Mahim Athletic) qualified for the final.

Putting the Shot (Final): Renee Thornber (Glaxo Laboratories) (34 feet 9-1/4 inches) 1; Philomena Proudfoot (Tata Sports) (23 feet 2½ inches) 2. NEW MEET RECORD. (Old record: 33 feet 2-1/4 inches by Renee Thornber in 1957).

Running long jump (Final): Christine Brown (Byculla Athletic) (16 feet 8-1/4 inches) 1; Cecilia Pais (Byculla Athletic) (14 feet 10 inches) 2.

200 metres (Final): Stephie D'Souza (Maharashtra) 1; Violet Peters (Glaxo Laboratories) 2; Siloo Mistry (Byculla Athletic) 3. Time: 26 seconds.

Western's Unbeaten Record Smashed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WESTERN RAILWAY'S unbeaten record in the Senior Division of the B.P.H.A. League went to pieces when they went down to leaders Burmah-Shell by a solitary goal this evening at the Lloyds Reclamation Ground. Earlier in the evening, a depleted Young Sports side held Bombay State Police to a goalless draw.

The struggle between the Oilmen and the Railways proved to be a struggle in which rival defences held sway. It was so difficult for the forwards to get past the deep defenders that the goalkeepers seldom touched a ball.

Western Railway could have kept up their unbeaten record had Ghulam Mahomed not failed to get his pads squarely to a feeble corner hit by Walter D'Souza which went onto Gangaram's foot. This resulted in the only goal of the match.

Western Railway started off by forcing a penalty corner which Champaklal wasted by shooting wide off Gangaram's pass.

Seven minutes later Joe D'Souza's opportunism nearly paid off when he robbed Rozario of the ball, but his effort from a difficult angle was easily stopped by Ghulam Mahomed.

After a blank first half the Railway revised their ideas concentrating more on through passes but with Walter D'Souza and company ever on the alert little could be done.

Once Naqvi chased a stray ball and sent across a grand goalmouth centre, but there was no one to tap the ball in.

In the tenth minute of this session inside left Mehta, who had wasted a number of good opportunities with his unnecessary dribbling and delaying, lost a sitter when he had only to beat Espirit D'Silva from point blank range, off Siddique's centre, but he fumbled with the ball and then was hauled up for "sticks."

The thirteenth minute proved unlucky for Western, Gangaram obstructed John Mascarenhas at the top of the circle just as the latter was about to centre the ball. The penalty corner proved costly as Walter D'Souza's feeble shot deflected off the custodian's pads and hit Gangaram's foot.

In the penalty bully that ensued, Gangaram got the better of Aspat in the first attempt, but a re-bully was ordered. Once again he beat him to it but failed to clear the ball away and Aspat recovered to send the ball to the boards.

In the closing stages of the game Gangaram could have made up for his earlier lapse and saved his side a point, but he unnecessarily delayed with a penalty corner when they failed to connect with accurate centres from the right. The last named wasting a chance when he was a foot from the goalline.

Soon after the breather Shukhlal pushed the ball straight into the prostrate goalkeeper off a pass from Shyamsunder.

The Police nearly clinched the issue when Simon Dias' corner hit was saved by Edgar D'Souza but the rebound was banged in by Sukhlal, but he was pulled up for "sticks."

THANKS TO THE SMART GOALKEEPING BY EDGAR D'SOUZA, WHO FOUND LITTLE TERROR IN SIMON DIAS' PENALTY CORNER HITS, THAT YOUNG SPORTS COULD HOLD BOMBAY STATE POLICE TO A GOALLESS DRAW

Edgar D'Souza, whose coolness was troubled only by Simon Dias, was tested only once by the opposing forwards. This was the undoing of the Police side as their forwards failed to put the finishing touches to the hard work of the intermediate line.

For Young Sports, Muzawar was the outstanding player. Once when Edgar D'Souza had saved a hot shot from Simon Dias and N. Kadam pushed in the rebound, he was there on the goalline to save the situation.

Thereafter Shukhlal, Kadam and Jadhav followed one another

Krishnan Avenges His Defeats

MADRAS, January 18

MR. R KRISHNAN, National champion, scored a magnificent victory over Ulf Schmidt of Sweden to capture the men's singles final of the All-India Hardcourt Tennis Championships here today, the score being 2-6, 7-5, 5-7, 7-5, 8-6. It was a tense fluctuating struggle, which could easily have gone the other way.

Trailing two sets to one, Krishnan was 2-5, and 30-40 down in the fourth set. But Schmidt overanxious and temperamental—he was upset not only by the noisy, partisan crowd but also by some doubtful decisions—could not get that vital point for a win. That proved the turning point in the match and Krishnan went on to take the set and levelled the score at 2 sets all.

In the final set Krishnan again trailed 1-2, 1-3, and 2-4 but the Swede's game was now beginning to show signs of weakening and Krishnan calling upon his reserves took the next three games in a grand rally.

The score went to 6-all after which Krishnan showing great steadiness took the next two games for the match which lasted altogether two and half hours.

The way Schmidt began, he took the first set in less than ten minutes—serving aces galore and driving with power — he seemed as if he had the match in his pocket.

In the second set he led 5-3, but a series of errors lost him the initiative and Krishnan, quick to realise this, raised the tempo of his play to level at 5-all, and then to capture the set.

The third set was a ding-dong struggle, Schmidt showing better control and Courtcraft. It was by no means a great match, but for its closeness and suspense few matches have so thrilled the crowd in recent years.

The results:

MEN'S SINGLES (FINAL)

R. Krishnan beat U. Schmidt 2-6, 7-5, 5-7, 7-5, 8-6.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Woodbridge and P. Lall beat Miss Indira Sambasivan and Uday Kumar 6-4, 6-0; Mrs. A. Carpenter and Sumant Misra beat Leela Punjabi and Akhtar Ali 6-3, 6-4.

SEMI-FINALS

Mrs. Carpenter and Sumant Misra beat Rajakumarini of Vizianagram and M. V. G. Appa Rao 6-0, 6-1; Mrs. Modi and J. Pickard beat Miss Woodbridge and P. Lall 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

JUNIOR DOUBLES (SEMI-FINAL)

P. Lall and Muckherjee beat Bhagwan Das and Sundaram 6-1, 6-2; Prabhakar and Vishwanath beat R. Ranganathan and B. Selvarajan 6-2, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (QUARTER-FINAL)

Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Indira Sambasivan beat Mrs. B. V. K. Iyengar and Miss S. K. Nalini 5-7, 6-1, 6-2.

SEMI-FINAL

Miss Leela Punjabi and Mrs. Kishendas beat Mrs. Lobo and Miss Malati Rajaratnam 2-6, 6-1, 6-1.—UPI.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(The Quiz appears on Page 14)

1. **The term 'Bishop' is used in Chess.**
2. **Eddie Machen and Zora Folley.**
3. **A new rule passed at the Melbourne Olympiad by the International Hockey Federation permits a substitute in a case of a player being injured.**
4. **No. He cannot be so severe.**

Somani Bags Eight Greaves Cotton Batsmen For 33 Runs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE bowler to accomplish the most resounding performance in the "Times of India" Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament, which commenced this afternoon, was S. S. Somani in the "C" Division.

Playing for Indian Trade at the Cross Maidan, the left-hander was a continual source of trouble to the Greaves Cotton batsmen, eight of whom he disposed for a little over four runs apiece in seventeen overs of which eight were maidens.

Defensive batting characterised most of the other matches but tribute must be paid to Stanvac's Prabhakar Temkar in whose 73 there was courage and true sport.

The brief results were:

'B' DIVISION

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Trade Marks Sports Club 71 for 2 (M. S. Naik 23, M. P. Thakor batting 21) vs Thackersey Moolji Sports Club

AT CROSS MAIDAN: State Bank of India 131 for 4 (N. S. Chavan batting 60, M. T. Rajkotwalla 49), vs Mahindra and Mahindra and Allied Co's Sports Club.

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Stanvac Cricket Club 157 for 4 (P. N. Temkar 73, L. J. Kichadia 26, M. Arjun 43, D. K. Gawaskar 3 for 42) vs Ruia Sports Club.

'C' DIVISION

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Bombay Port Trust 124 for 5 (Simon Fernandes 33, B. D. Pitkar 40, M. J. Kore batting 27, N. K. Uchil 3 for 10) vs Mercantile Bank of India.

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Scindia Sports Club 132 for 3, C. R. Dimothi 35, K. B. Irani 57, N. M. Ashar 23) vs Mahindra and Mahindra Sports Club.

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Life Insurance Corporation of India 114 for 3 (V. N. Kotian batting 46, R. V. Kerkar 30, K. R. Likhite batting 32) vs Killick Nixon Sports Club.

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Greaves Cotton Sports Club 97 for 9 (P. F. Colah 19, P. R. Vast 21, M. L. Murdeshwar 15, A. E. Kapadia 15, S. S. Somani 8 for 33) vs Indian Trade Sports Club.

AT AZAD MAIDAN: Accountant General's Office Recreation Club 97 for no loss (A. P. Karnik 41, V. V. Orpe 46) vs Forbes, Forbes Campbell Sports Club.

AT SHIVAJI PARK: Steels/I. B. P. 99 for 5 (R. R. Hingorani 24, M. M. Samuel 34; A. K. Mistry 4 for 34) vs Stanvac C.C.

AT SHIVAJI PARK: Bombay Municipal S.C. 179 for 5 (P. G. Herwadkar 44, D. Y. Dandekar 28, R. H. Bandodkar 47, V. C. Dalal 27; N. A. Lad 3 for 61) vs Finlay Mills C. C.

Hyderabad Go All Out For Runs

HYDERABAD, January 18.

SCORING at a quick pace, Hyderabad piled up three hundred runs for eight wickets in 325 minutes, at close of play, the first day of their match aginst Mysore in the South Zone Ranji Trophy cricket tournament.

The second wicket partnership between Rafiuddin (76) and Shyamshunder (71) produced 112 runs. E. Aibara contributed a neat 58.

Hyderabad hoisted 300 with a sixer by skipper Ghulam Ahmed.

The home team offered quite a number of catches put Mysore failed to take advantage. Lt. Subbu who began to bowl only after tea recess, claimed three wickets in six overs, conceding just thirteen runs.

HYDERABAD (First Innings)

Jaisimha b Krishnaswamy 19, Shyamsunder st Ramchandra b Vasudev Murthy 71, Rafiuddin c Subbu b Deepakdas Gupta 76, E. Aibara c Krishnaswamy b Subbu 58, Sriram lbw T. D. Krishna 0, Ashok Anand c Vasudevmurthy o Kasturi Rangan 34, Venkatrao c Vasudevmurthy b Subbu 15, Padmanabhan lbw Subbu 2, Ghulam Ahmed batting 16, Krishnamurthy batting 3, Extras 6. Total (for 8 wkts.) 300

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Kasturi Rangan 23-9-36-1; B. C. Alva 17-1-50-0; A. C. Krishnaswamy 14-0-62-1; Deepakdas Gupta 19-5-56-1; Vasudevmurthy 23-3-64-1. T. D. Krishna 5-0-12-1; Patel 6-1-11-0; L. T. Subbu 6-1-13-3.—UPI.

Today's FIXTURES

HOCKEY

BPHA Ground

3 p.m. Catholic Gymkhana vs. Pansies "B" (Women's League); 4 p.m. Central Railway vs. Phoenix Mills; 5-10 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Goan Sports (Senior League).

SWIMMING

NSCI Stadium Pool

3 p.m. onwards: Time Trials, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Scheme.

ATHLETICS

Vallabhbhai Stadium, Worli

2 p.m. Senior State Athletic Meet.

Karnatak Trounce Gujarat

NAGPUR, Jan 18.

Karnatak University entered the second round of the Inter-University Hockey Tournament for Men, south zone, here today defeating Gujarat by seven oals to nil.

Inside-left Sheikh scored a hattrick while Sowaih, Harekar, Modiwale and Appaya scored a goal each.—UPI.

SARABAND CAN WIN M. D. PETIT CUP

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

QUITE fit at the moment, Pakistan's champion mare, SARABAND, is capable of holding back her five opponents in the M. D. Petit Cup, the feature at the thirteenth and last day of winter races to be held at Mahaluxmi on Sunday. Maharaja of Gwalior's KOLAH and PINNACLE are likely to follow her home.

Vastly improved PLEASURE BENT and ARCTIC KNIGHT stand out in the Khandwa Plate for horses in Class III to be run over ten furlongs, and we will have the opportunity of witnessing a stirring race.

PLEASURE BENT appeals more to me and she may complete the hat-trick tomorrow.

TOUCH AND GO is knocking at the door, and he should take the first division of the Asailah Cup and I make FLYING DIADEM my choice in the lower division.

IN THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ASANSOL PLATE, MR. BANATWALLA'S TAJDAR, WHO RAN AN INSPIRED RACE LAST TIME IS A SAFE BETTING PROPOSITION FOR SUNDAY.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

1 — 2-30 p.m.

THE CALICUT PLATE—5 Furs.

PANVEL (Foley)	..	8 12
RED TERROR (——)	..	8 12
SUMMER RAIN (Evans)	..	8 9
BAY OF BENGAL (Rajoo)		8 12
FLYING STAR (Durr)	..	8 12
THE WIZARD (——)		8 12
RAQUEEB (Jagdesh)	..	8 12
AL SABAH (Kheem Singh)		8 12
TEMPTATION (Purtusingh)		8 12
PURAN (P. Khade)	..	8 12
MEHERBAN (Lewis)	..	8 9
NATASHA (——)	..	8 9
M'LADY (——)	..	8 9
LOPPYLUG (Eldin)	..	8 9

★

2 — 3-00 p.m.

THE SHANDWA PLATE—1¼ M.

MONKSHOOD (Durr)	..	9 4
GENUINE (Shiba)	..	9 3
ARCTIC KNIGHT (Kheem Sngh)	..	8 11
VARANGNA (Majid, A.)	..	8 1
LA JABAB (P. Khade)	..	7 12
ARTI (——)	..	8 1
PLEASURE BENT (Jagdesh)	..	8 1
ESTCOURT (Eldin)	..	7 9

★

3 — 3-30 p.m.

THE ASAILAH CUP (Div. I)

6 Furs.

WELSH WAY (S. Chavan)		9 4
AFTAB (Hyam R.)	..	9 1
BLUE LAGOON (B. Khalil)		7 5
MARIKA (Durr)	..	9 0
TOUCH AND GO (Eldin)		8 12
SHASHANK (P. Khade)	..	8 11
MAGIC PRINCE (Foley)	..	8 11
DEVYANI (Evans)	..	8 8
GLENAM (Lewis)	..	8 4
GOLDEN JUBILEE (Kheem Sngh)	..	8 4
KINDER GARDEN (——)		8 4
FILMOLEEN (Purtusingh)		8 4
RATIFIED (Jagdesh)	..	7 13
AMAN (Jagrup Singh)	..	7 12
GOOD TASTE (Rajoo)	..	7 6

★

4 — 4-00 p.m.

THE ASAILAH CUP (Div. II)

6 Furs.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 20 or more winners. Riders of 9 or less winners to get 7 lbs. allowance.

FULHURST (Tasi)	..	9 4
FLYING DIADEM (Janardhan)	..	9 4
DIAMOND CROWN (Ayub Khan)	..	9 1
ERIN DUST (Dalpat Singh)		9 1
FLEMINGTON (H. Y. Khan)		8 11
PALIKA (Deshmukh)	..	8 11
MADHU MALTI (Gangaram)	..	8 9
DARK BLUE RIBBON (Kader)	..	8 9
FLYING MISS (Ganpat S.)		8 8
MEDIATOR (Dorai Raj)	..	8 7
DOUBLETTE (Abdul Karim)		8 5
PUNJABI CHHAIL (R. Hyam)	..	8 5
BHOOTH NATH (Nawab)		8 3
SHILEDAR (Dinkar)	..	8 3

★

5 — 4-30 p.m.

THE M. D. PETIT CUP—1 Mile

IDLE ROCKS (Jagdesh)	..	9 4
JOHN BEAR (Eldin)	..	8 7
RITA O'HARA (Foley)	..	8 7
KOLAH (Durr)	..	8 6
PINNACLE (Dinkar)	..	7 6
SARABAND (Dasrath S)	..	7 13

★

6 — 5-00 p.m.

THE ALIPORE PLATE—1¼ Mile

BORITA (Lewis)	..	9 4
SYMBOL OF LOVE (——)		8 12
FERMOY (Purtusingh)	..	8 8
PRINCESS USHA (Durr)		8 7
PRINCESS YASHODHARA (Dinkar)	..	7 4
GRECIAN PRINCESS (Khem Singh)	..	8 5
LUMIERE (Eldin)	..	7 10
SURYA MUKHI (W. Bell)		7 9
LIMIT & LIMIT (B. Khalil)		7 8
ASOKAHIND (P. Khade)		7 8
BLUE GUM (Rajoo)	..	7 6
LILY PONS (Dalpat Singh)		7 5
FAIR ALWAYS (Shba)	..	7 3
CHOHTA SAHIB (Mod Singh)	..	7 1

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's

SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1.	Al Sabah	Summer Rain
2.	Pleasure Bent	Arctic Knight
3.	Touch And Go	Shashank
4.	Flying Diadem, if ab. Flemington	Erin Dust
5.	Saraband	Kolah
6.	Surya Mukhi	Princess Usha
7.	Tajdar	Sabrina, if ab. Trinket
8.	Hiramont	Steel King, if ab. Inferno

CHOICE TREBLE

Saraband — Tajdar — Hiramont

FLUKES

Glenam — Palika

7 — 5-30 p.m.

THE ASANSOL PLATE (Div. I)

6 Furs.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

TRINKET (J. Bhosle)	..	9 1
TAJDAR (Ganpat S.)	..	9 1
SUNNY WAY (Hyam R.)	..	9 1
ISLAND MANOR (Dalpat Singh)	..	9 0
KENNERETH (Argade)	..	8 11
SABRINA (Jagdesh)	..	8 10
SIROCCO (B. Khalil	..	8 9
CELERINE (Dasrath)	..	8 6
MADHU KALASH (——)	..	8 6
LOVE'S LEGEND (Purshottam)	..	8 6
ISLAND BELL (Medhe)	..	7 9

★

8 — 6-00 p.m.

THE ASANSOL PLATE (Div. II)

6 Furs.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

TALL BOY (Hyam R.)	..	9 4
MANEK BEG (Bhoor Singh)		9 2
DECORETTE (——)	..	9 1
FREE KISS (Sardar Singh)		9 1
JHANKAR (P. Khade)	..	9 0
ARDENT HOPE (Jagdesh)		8 13
INDIAN LORE (R. Shinde)		*8 12*
INFERNO (Kheem Singh)		*8 10*
HAPPY LAD (Purtusingh)		*8 9*
HIRAMONT (Rajoo)	..	8 5
HOOR (——)	..	8 4
STEEL KING (Dalpat Singh)		8 3
HOMELY (Bhimrao)	..	7 4
USHA DEVI (——)	..	7 1
PAVAN (Shiba)	..	7 0

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Dhebar's Clarion Call To Congress Workers

Continued from Page 1

mands unadulterated loyalty to the cause or causes it espouses."

Casteism, communalism, provincialism and all similar sect-ridden influences, the Congress President said, had to be rooted out, if the plant of Indian democracy was to flourish to its fullest growth. Another condition was the respect for the rights and the views of others. This was the soul of democracy.

"We may not always agree, but we have a duty to listen respectfully to the views of others."

Democracy, Mr. Dhebar said, implied self-exertion, self-discipline, spirit of equality and spirit of toleration. Its rich and manifold implications had to be explained to the common man who did not know that democracy was unreal if he remained sewed up in the stiff clothes of his caste, creed, or community. In a new India he had to function as a new man.

Thus Congress man had a programme here in which he could show his dynamism.

"IF WE DO NOT OCCUPY THE FIELD, SOMEBODY ELSE WILL OCCUPY IT IN THE NAMES OF LANGUAGE, SECT, COMMUNITY OR REGION AS THEY HAVE DONE IN SOME CASES. WE HAVE TO REGAIN THAT FIELD IF WE HAVE TO HOLD OUR BANNER OF A SOCIALIST COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH."

Touching on some of the wider problems facing the country including that of food, land reforms, the Second Plan, the pattern of new rural life, the savings, administration and the lessons of two general elections, Mr. Dhebar said: "Indian society today is weak because of its system, not because the material is weak. Fissiparousness in Indian society is rooted in its conception of a caste-ridden, community-ridden social composition. Its poverty is due not to want of industry on the part of its labouring population, but due to the colossal neglect in the past of its toiling population. Its backwardness is not due to any fault in the endeavour of the masses, but the fault lay in the feudal, sectarian and colonial values of life."

LAND PROBLEM

The Congress organisation, he said, had in a clear language given the solution to the land problem. The Congress men in office, in Assemblies and Parliament and other Congress men were now on test.

"Can we assure the kisans of India that we shall achieve this before the target date. What is required is a close touch with the tiller. The completion of land reforms before the end of the Second Plan period will work a revolution in the minds of people.

"In fact, the land reforms is the first step from which started the process of revival of our rural economy."

FOOD

Referring to the food problem, the Congress President said:

"We have yet to exert hard before our minimum needs in regard to food and other agricultural products are satisfied and if we have to remove all uncertainties and incalculability about our resources.

"We have to exert still further to see that food production reaches a target which not only meets our needs, but gives surpluses which can be made available for meeting our other commitments."

"We cannot fulfil our commitments by our people to implement the Plan, unless we succeed in raising food production to 30 per cent as originally fixed. The comforting possibility of importing foodgrains from outside not only slackens the drive for food production but creates an artificial sense of security."

LANGUAGE BOARD

In a reference to the report of the Official Language Commission, the Congress President said: "It appears that the appointments of Commissions do not suit the genius of India. Instead of solving its problems, they raise new problems. Even settled questions become unsettled. A study of the language problem of India will reveal that there is the least room for irritation. We are all agreed that there should be no imposition of any language."

India must manage her affairs so far as the States were concerned in the languages commonly spoken in the area and as far as the Centre was concerned, in the Hindi language.

This aspect was being discussed by the Parliamentary Committee and he hoped that with the assistance and cooperation of all it would be settled.

ELECTIONS

Mr. Dhebar said that one of the lessons of the last elections was the sense of great discontent in the minds of people at the functioning of administration, especially at its lower levels. Rigidity of outlook and human system of government went ill together.

This problem of administrative re-organisation was of fundamental importance not only from the point of view of popular contentment but also from the point of view of securing the people's support in the new tasks Governments had set before themselves to achieve.

The old methods and old organisational practices were an anachronism.

KASHMIR

The Congress President also briefly referred to the problems of Kashmir, Goa and disarmament and more particularly the role of America and Britain in relation to Kashmir. He said that every effort was being made to cast the main issue of aggression in Kashmir to the background. Facts were being glossed over and historical incidents being covered up to camouflage the real issue.

The talk of plebiscite and demilitarisation was irrelevant in the context of continuing aggression.

Ruling out military action to free Goa, he said that the world opinion was gradually getting convinced about the justice of our case.

"We must go on," he added, in the meantime helping in every possible way the people of Goa in furthering their struggle. We must help them to keep the flame alive.—UPI.

Somani Calls For Revival Of Culture

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. G. D. Somani M.P. today pleaded for the revival of the country's ancient music and culture.

Inaugurating the eight music-cum-dance festival of the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts and Sangeetha Sabha this evening, he urged people to contribute their utmost to those institutions engaged in the task of spreading art and culture.

Mr. Somani assured the gathering that members of the industrial and business community would not be found wanting in fostering the renaissance of Indian music.

Mr. T. V. Ramunjam, president of the Sabha, welcomed Mr. Somani.

He said that the Sabha had now 2,700 members on its rolls and every month these members were attending a music recital.

The 16-day festival began officially today with a concert by Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer.

R-Day Official Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A ceremonial parade at the Brabourne Stadium in which the three Services, the Territorial Army, the Police, the Home Guards, and the Sea Cadets will participate at 9 a.m., an "at home" by the Governor at Raj Bhavan at 5 p.m. and illumination of public buildings at night are the highlights of the official programme in connection with the celebrations of the Republic Day on January 26.

The Governor of Bombay, Mr. Sri Prakasa, will take the salute at the march past and inspect the parade.

An investiture ceremony will be held on the occasion for presenting police medals to the recipients.

The public buildings to be illuminated in Bombay are: the Raj Bhavan, the Sachivalaya; the High Court; the Old Secretariat; the old Public Works Department Secretariat; the Prince of Wales Museum; the Council Hall; the Gateway of India; the Police Head Office Building; the Government Central Press; the Town Hall; the Elphinstone College; the Majestic; the Bal Bhavan or Balodyan, Charni Road; the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall; and the Taraporewala Aquarium Building. Electrically illuminated flags will also be installed at the Gateway of India, the Sachivalaya and the High Court.

The illumination will be for three days—January 25, 26 and 27.

Important Government buildings in the various districts will also be illuminated.

The Cry Of Justice

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, Jan. 18.

Have we been able to abolish the fear of evictions from the mind of the tenants?

The Congress president Mr. U. N. Dhebar today posed this question to the Indian National Congress in his presidential speech.

He said: "the farmer, wrinkled and worried, is eagerly waiting for the little from the land on which he and perhaps his old father have spent a lifetime of toil, sweat and tears.

"His is a claim for bare justice. There can be only one answer to the cry of justice—'he who labours must have the first claim.'

Here is a test of our loyalty to the values of a new way of life."—UPI

Sir Hugh Foot Optimistic

NICOSIA, Jan. 18

Cyprus Governor Sir Hugh Foot said yesterday he was optimistic and believed a solution to the Cyprus problem could be found.

He warned, however, that "violence would wreck the whole thing.

"Everything depends on the maintenance of peace."

He declined to make any statement on a future Cyprus policy saying this statement must come from ministers in London.

He also declined to answer questions concerned with exiled Archbishop Makarios, leader of the Cyprus nationalist movement, or to say whether he might go to Athens or Ankara.

Sir Hugh returned to Cyprus yesterday after a 17-day visit to Britain during which time he conferred with British Government officials on the future of Cyprus. —UPI-AFP.

'Framework' Law For Algeria

PARIS, Jan. 18

The French Senate early this morning approved two Government-sponsored measures for Algeria, the "framework" law for future Algerian political institutions and an electoral law.

The first measure, containing slight modifications of the law already passed by the National Assembly, was approved by a vote of 153 to 129.

The electoral law was passed by 157 to 137.—UPI-AFP.

Suburban Crime

BANDRA, Saturday

THE Goregaon police, yesterday, arrested Lalji Ramji Poladiya on charges of housebreaking and theft of property collectively valued at Rs. 3,908.

Mr. Homi J. Chinoy, presidency magistrate, before whom the accused was placed at the Bandra court, ordered him to be remanded into police custody.

*

Manu Magji was arrested today by the Malad on a charge of house-breaking on theft of cash Rs. 900.

The police have recovered cash of Rs. 23.

He was remanded into police custody.

*

The Mahim police yesterday arrested Kanayalal Narayan and Chedi Nibare on charges of theft and abetment of two wrist watches and other property collectively valued at Rs. 1,000.

At the Bandra court, the accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody.

*

ALLEGED BULLY FREED ON BAIL

Jayavant Atmaram Palki, described as a bully by the police was arrested by Malad police to prevent commission of a cognisible offence.

According to the police, the accused is alleged to be extorting money at point of knife from members of the public, who have complained to the police.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

*

CHARGE OF THEFT

Mariam alias D'Costa was arrested yesterday by the Santa Cruz police on a charge of theft of a cycle valued at Rs. 200.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail.

*

Inas Mariono Fernandez was arrested yesterday by the Malad police as he is alleged to have assaulted his own son and his family who are living separate from him.

According to the police, he (the son) is residing at Chincholi where the accused is alleged to have gone to assault him and his family members.

He was asked to leave, when he allegedly threatened them with dire consequences.

At the Bandra court, the accused was ordered to be released on bail.

*

The Bandra police yesterday arrested Abdul Razakali Baberali on a charge of theft of silver anklets and cash collectively valued at Rs. 190.

He was ordered to be remanded into police custody.

*

A person with a Regal radio with him was moving about from one radio shop to another on Hill Road, to dispose it off was arrested by the Bandra police on Thursday under the Bombay Police Act.

The radio, which is valued at about Rs. 100, is believed to be stolen property by the police.

*

Ajitsing Gyansing was arrested by the Bandra police on Thursday last on a charge of theft of three gold studs worth Rs. 100.

At the Bandra Court, the accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody.

The Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan greeting Mr. Halder Laxness, a famous writer from Iceland and the Noble Prize laureate, when the latter called on the Vice President at his residence, New Delhi on Thursday. Mr. Laxness is on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Government of India.

NEHRU ON ARMS RACE

Continued From Page 1

when long-range aircrafts were ready to fly with atomic and hydrogen bombs, waiting for the signal to "go", India and these countries had stood as rock dividing these two giants.

They had refused to join either of the blocks or any of the military alliances and so far, a war had been averted.

In the world of today polarisation was almost complete and it was divided into two camps.

In between them stood the countries who had not aligned themselves with any of the blocs.

These countries had refused to lend bases to any of the big Powers and kept themselves aloof from the military pacts.

Even though they did not possess atomic weapons, these powers of Asia, Africa and some of Europe, exercised a great influence over the world.

Their voice of peace and non-aggression was heard with respect even by those who did not rule out war.

They were the only hope of the peace-loving people today.

Mr. Nehru referred to western Press comments which were hostile to "our policy of non-alignment and of peace."

But this should not be taken as the voice of the people of those countries.

The people in the power bloc countries stood for peace and prayed for success of India's policy.

VOICE OF PEACE

When various issues came before the United Nations the representative of India was heard with great respect "because his voice is a voice of independence—a voice of peace—and he has behind him the support of the millions of people of India."

Representatives of other countries came to discuss things with the Indian delegation.

The Prime Minister described the horror which a war today would bring in its trail.

"War itself is dreadful; it was so in the past.

"But today it means nothing short of complete annihilation."

The Great Powers possessed all types of weapons of destruction —atom and hydrogen bombs.

"The horrors of Hiroshima will be nothing compared to the destruction a war will bring about today."

ALTERNATIVES

Therefore, the alternatives before the world were peace or destruction.

Both the United States and Russia possessed weapons such as could destroy the whole world.

"As to which country is stronger is a matter of speculation and I shall not go into that. But each is powerful enough to destroy the world."

If war broke out, it would be difficult to stop it in the present situation, Mr. Nehru said, "a giant in chains may be alright. But once he is released it may be impossible to recapture him."

DISARM BOARD

Mr. Nehru referred to the 25-member Disarmament Commission set up by the United Nations and said that it was not known whether all of them would participate in the disarmament discussions.

In fact the Soviet Union had almost said "no."

Whether Soviet Union would ultimately take part or not was not known.

But the fact remained that negotiations for disarmament would be useless if they were not attended by both America and the Soviet Union.

There were three countries in the world today possessing atomic weapons.

Negotiations for disarmament must necessarily be mainly among themselves. Without them no solution could be reached.

He regretted the absence of China from this negotiating body.

On China some of the Western Powers were adopting an attitude that would befit only a blind man.

How could one ignore that China was a great Power and the Government there was an established one enjoying the confidence of the people.

He deplored this attitude of treating China as though she was an outcaste."

It was now necessary to find out some kind of a machinery for negotiations for disarmament in which at least the big Powers would be represented Mr. Nehru suggested.

As to India's participation in such talks, he said that India wanted peace but was not eager to take further responsibilities.

"But if we can be of any help in maintaining peace, our services will always be there," he said.

There was a desire all over the world that the disarmament problem be solved.

The big Powers themselves realised that they had reached the saturation point.

People realised the danger of the situation, Mr. Nehru said, because a mistake on the part of one man sitting ready to fly with atom bombs, might start a disastrous war.

He was ready for a signal and he might very well mistake something else as "the signal to fly."

In a reference to Algeria, Mr. Nehru regretted that four Algerian girls in their teens had been sentenced to death.

People all over the world had appealed to the French to save the lives of these young girls.

"I add my voice to that appeal and hope the French Government will not send the girls to the gallows.

By hanging them the Government will not gain anything.

"It will only strengthen the determination of the people," he said."—UPI.

PROBLEM BOARDS

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, Jan. 18.

The Congress President, Mr. Dhebar, feels that appointment of commissions such as the Official Lanuage Commission does not suit the ginus of India.

Instead of solving problems, these Commissions raised new problems. Even settled questions got unsettled.

These observations were made by Mr. Dhebar in his Presidential address to the open Congress session here, today.—UPI.

HYDERABAD: Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has been appointed a member of the Board of Directors of Messrs. Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. by the Government of India.

W. GERMAN LOAN LIKELY

CALCUTTA, January 18.

DR. WILHELM MELCHERS, AMBASSADOR FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY IN INDIA, ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY THAT WHILE THE PROPOSAL FOR A LONG-TERM LOAN BY WEST GERMANY TO INDIA WAS UNDER EXAMINATION, HIS GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

India, however, he added, could expect very little capital investment from West Germany in the near future.

At a Press conference, Dr. Melchers explained that West Germany did not have much capital though there was much currency.

"We require capital for rebuilding our own country.

"We cannot offer India a loan like the U.S., although we have the warmest sympathy for your country."

SAME AIM

Pointing to West Germany's participation in the development of India's economy, he said that his country could very well realise India's endeavour to industrialise herself.

"We are comrades in the same aim.

"We are willing to assist India by sending engineers and experts."

Dealing with Indo-West German trade, Dr. Melchers disclosed that India was West Germany's second biggest market.

He pointed out that West Germany's exports to India in 1956 were eight times as much as the total exports of all Communist countries to India.—UPI.

DESHMUKH STRESSES NEED TO MAKE YOUTH INDUSTRIAL-MINDED

POONA, January 18.

MR. C. D. DESHMUKH, chairman of the University Grants Commission today stressed the need for making the younger generation more industrial and technical minded for their future prospects.

He said the need for such a bias was all the more necessary in this region of Maharashtra which was traditionally poorer as compared to other regions.

He was formally declaring open the new building of the Maharashtra Vidyalaya of the Anath Vidyarthi Graha, Poona, specially built for providing accommodation for training in industries.

Mr. Deshmukh paid glowing tributes to the work done by the Anath Vidyarthi Graha during the last 50 years in the field of providing free education with lodging and boarding for poor students and also in medical amenities to the public.

Mr. Deshmukh said that the Anath Vidyarthi Graha was an ideal institution and unmistakably showed what a band of selfless workers inspired by higher ideals could do, relying mainly for their support on public help.

He particularly welcomed the provision made for industrial and technical training as a means of making the inmates of the institution self-reliant.

Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh declared open the new hostel building of the institution.

Speaking on this occasion, Mrs. Deshmukh said that she was simply thrilled by the account of the progress made by this institution.

She suggested that this institution was a multi-purpose school for all practical purposes and deserved every assistance from the Governmental agency and the public.

Earlier, Dr. G. S. Khair, head of the Anath Vidyarthi Graha, welcomed the guests.—UPI.

Macmillan Arrives In Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 18

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan arrived here today at 09-30 GMT by plane from Colombo for an official visit.

COLOMBO: Before leaving Colombo, Mr. Macmillan said his visit to Ceylon had strengthened the bonds between Ceylon and Britain.

"The Commonwealth is not falling apart," he said, before boarding his plane.

"It is going from strength to strength."

Mr. Macmillan thanked the people of Ceylon for the kindness they had shown him during his stay.

He said, "my visit was brief but I can assure you it has been very useful."

Floods had caused so much loss in Ceylon.

Britain had done and would do everything she could to assist the country," he said.—UPI.

Life-Savings For School

WARASEONI, Jan. 18

Shrimati Talki Bai, retired head mistress of Waraseoni girls' primary school has given an amount of Rs. 20,000, stated to be her entire life savings for the cause of establishing a girls' high school.

A committee with the doner as its chairman has been constituted for working out the preliminaries of the proposed girls' high school to be established in the town.—H.S

Nehru's Letter To Tito

BELGRADE, Jan. 18.

A spokesman of the Yugoslav Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs said yesterday that Indian Ambassador Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal called on Yugoslav President Joseip Broz Tito to deliver a letter from the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru.

Asked whether Mr. Nehru's letter was in reply to the recent message Tito sent to him, the spokesman replied, "I can only suppose so."—UPI-AFP.

NEGRO'S FIRST

FRANKFORT (Kentucky), January 18.

A Negro was elected chairman of the legislative committee on constitutional amendments and elections.

It was the first election of a Negro to such a post in the history of this Southern State.

In a statement, congratulating the committee chairman, the Reverend Felix Anderson, said the election was a proof of Kentucky's progress.—UPI-AFP

Nehru Deprecates Pomp, Grandeur

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, Jan. 18.

Mr. Nehru today expressed himself against the pomp and grandeur associated with the public functions of the President and other high dignitaries of the Republic of India.

The Prime Minister said: "In fact, we are trying to minimise them as far as possible."

He, however, made it clear that these were not meant for individuals.

"The President is the symbol of the nation and the honour is meant for that symbol," he added. —UPI.

G. L. Mehta Thanks Dulles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18

Indian Ambassador Mr. G. L. Mehta discussed with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles yesterday matters ranging from American financial assistance for India to the possibility of an East-West summit conference.

The two statesmen also discussed the question of closer co-operation among the Atlantic, South-East Asia and Baghdad Pact nations.

India is not a member of any of these alliances.

M. Mehta told newsmen after the nearly 45-minute meeting that he had conveyed his Government's thanks for the American aid offer.

Mr. Mehta told newsmen he had asked Mr. Dulles to explain the measures contemplated for closer co-operation among the Baghdad, Atlantic and South-East Asia pacts.

The Baghdad Pact Council of Ministers is scheduled to meet on January 27 in Ankara.

Mr. Dulles said the principal measure under discussion was an exchange of information among the permanent secretaries of the three Pacts, Mehta told reporters.

Mehta indicated that when he asked Dulles about the possibility of an East-West summit conference, the American Secretary of State said such a conference would have to be very carefully prepared—a view Dulles expressed in a Washington speech earlier in the week.—UPI-AFP.

Land Reforms

Continued from Page 1

Referring to Vinobaji's movement, he said if the Congress did not do anything in the matter of agrarian reform, there was Vinobaji making his noble attempt, realising that such a colossal problem could be solved peacefully only by voluntary efforts.

After Mrs. Labanya Prova Dutta (West Bengal) had spoken Mr. Krishna Kumar Chatterji caused laughter in the house by saying that he would take only "two minutes."

The Congress President remarked: "You will take two minutes to begin," and added, "you cannot resist the lure of the mike."

Mr. Chatterji: "The mike has an temptation for me because I had several ocasions to use it."

On the resolution, he said that nothing could be done unles a closer and living link was established with the rural people.

Mr. Balwantrai Mehta seconded the resolution without making any speech.

9AMENDMENTS

Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad Bihar), in his amendments suggested that notice should be taken of the fact that excepting the abolition of zamindaries, progress in regard to land reforms was slow and that the definition of personal cultivation in the tenancy laws of different States had many lopholes on account of which tenants were evicted by the landlords.

Mr. warned that our Five-Year Plan would be upset if the land problem was not tackled quickly. The stock excuses of no money and no time' would spell ruin.

Fujiyama To Meet Macmillan

TOKYO, Jan. 18

Japanese Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama left for Jakarta via Singapore last night to sign a peace treaty and reparations agreement with Indonesia.

Informed sources said Fujiyama, who is accompanied by a 15-member suite, would meet British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan during a one day stop-over in Singapore.

He is to arrive in Jakarta early Monday morning.—UPI-AFP.

Ball In Aid Of India's Ex-Servicemen

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay said here today that no country in the world was better served than by its defence forces. He appealed to the people not to forget the sacrifices of the Defence Services.

He was speaking at the Army Navy Air Force Ball in aid of ex-servicemen and their dependents held at the Taj Ballroom tonight.

The Chief Justice said that although there was evidence of fissiparous tendencies in the country, the Defence Services reflected purity and loyalty to the country.

Sardar Surjitsingh Majithia, Deputy Minister for Defence thanked the members of the Organising Committee for its splendid efforts to help ex-servicemen.

An amount of Rs. 30,000 was realised at the Ball.

Parishad-Samiti Joint Move In Sabha Delayed

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

Mr. S. M. Joshi, leader of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, said here today that the proposed move to table a resolution in the Lok Sabha jointly sponsored by the Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad and the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti would not be coming up in the coming budget session as earlier announced by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, President of the Parishad.

Mr. Joshi said in an interview that much ground had still to be covered between the two bodies and the Bombay parleys would be continued in Ahmedabad some time in March next.

The Samiti leader disclosed that the proposed move by the two bodies for a state-wide peaceful agitation was also in the discussion stage and no details had yet been worked out.

He said that it would be necessary to educate public opinion before a mass movement was launched in this connection. —UPI.

Algerian Plea For Help From Congress

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, Jan. 18.

A group of Algerians distributed among the AICC members and Congress delegates literature and pamphlets on the situation in Algeria.

They also met the Congress general secretaries and leaders of Congress Committees of different States and asked for their moral support to Algeria's struggle for liberation.

One of the pamphlets contains extract from the report of the Commission of Human Rights in Algeria to show the "plight of the Algerian people—bled white and terrorised beyond recognition by four years of tortures, massacres and terror."—UPI.

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HITCH YOUR WAGON By 'Libra'

January 19 to 25

STEEL YOURSELF AGAINST HASTY COMMITMENTS MID-WEEK.

A CRISIS MAY OCCUR IN AN IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING ON THURSDAY.

A VERY IMPORTANT PERIOD FOR ANYONE BORN IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY OR MARCH OF ANY YEAR.

Capricorn

DEC. 21 — JAN. 19

The choosing of one of the two alternative plans will be a job not easy to solve.

Before launching one or the other, it may be necessary to deal firmly with an elderly employee or a colleague.

End of the week good for travel, correspondence and for any interest you may have abroad.

Aquarius

JAN. 20 — FEB. 18.

An easier time than you have had lately though family and financial problems will still be with you.

Older relatives continue to be an expense and you may find yourself spending more than you can afford.

Introductions late in the week may prove unexpectedly fortunate and bring in more money in the near future.

Pisces

FEB. 19 — MARCH 20

You will feel satisfied with your business and financial affairs.

Some long-expected change is likely to improve your business and at the same time some speculative undertaking proves a success.

Wednesday is probably your best day to interview 'big bugs' and advance your ambitions.

Aries

MARCH 21 — APRIL 20

Some routine problem clears up rapidly and your future looks more assured this week.

Do not neglect any offers that may come your way in the first few days.

Money will come in well and there may be a stroke of good luck before the week is out.

Taurus

APRIL 21—MAY 20

Your financial prospects have a brighter look and it may now be possible to recoup some recent losses.

At least some judicious speculation or investment may bring a windfall mid-week.

In personal matters, don't be in a hurry to force others to your way of thinking especially in the last three days.

Gemini

MAY 21—JUNE 20

This is the week to pull all the strings you have access to if you are after a new position, profitable business or backing.

Use others to intercede for you if this will help to better your position, salary or get business you are after.

Financial prospects improve steadily and you may do unexpectedly well on Friday.

Cancer

JUNE 21—JULY 20

Keep your correspondence up to date or there may be trouble this week.

Someone tries to catch you over missing letters or misunderstood instructions.

End of the week may bring a crisis — but also a solution — to one of your pressing problems.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
Business Deals	**Wednesday**
Personal Purchase	**Thursday**
Selling	**Saturday**
Entertainments	**Tuesday Saturday**
Sport	**Tuesday**

Leo

JULY 21—AUG. 20

Don't waste valuable time in the next few days.

If you make the right contacts, work in harmony with others. Profits should be very satisfactory by week-end.

This should also be a delightful period socially.

"You must know my twin. He's called 'Tuesday'."

Much travel and moving about is indicated in the latter half of the week.

Virgo

AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

After altercations, clashes, you get what you want by Saturday.

Excitement at home will revolve round the romance, engagement or marriage of someone near and dear to you.

Though domestic expenses will be rather heavy, your finances will show a pleasing stability.

Libra

SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

Developments early in the week are likely to advance your business affairs.

You succeed in building up valuable goodwill, gaining the ear of someone who matters.

Friends will be a lifeline now throughout the next tewlve months.

Likelihood, also, of financial backing you need for a new scheme.

Scorpio

OCT. 24.—NOV. 22

There are indications that money lies at the root of your troubles and dilemmas.

Think of your future and what you have to do to make it safe and happy.

Financial muddle is in the offing unless you are careful.

Do not speculate or try to emulate well-off friends.

Sagittarius

NOV. 23—DEC. 21

Better not take any steps towards changing your way of living.

Put off until mid-March schemes that entail much re-adjustment or tax energy.

This week go over your financial position, make sure your plans are foolproof.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

B. M. Kapadia (Bombay): When can I get happiness from married life?

Your Taurus bull-headedness wants to rush into things violently but your wife is probably of two minds, being Gemini born, and is following you willy-nilly.

Cultivate some patience and try to understand your partner before criticising her.

In your Guru Dasa from March next you will find happiness, provided you are ready to 'forgive and forget'.

G. L. M. (Baroda): When will my financial position improve?

Transiting Saturn is in the second house from your radical Moon.

This must have brought many difficulties, delays limitations in your money matters.

From February next you will experience some relief but you will have to wait till January, 1959, for a marked improvement in your general finances.

Nizam (Khandwa): Shall I get big money in a lottery?

Lord of the second house, Dhanadhipati, is in the twelfth house together with Rahu.

Lord of the ninth house, Bhagya, is also in the twelfth house.

There are no chances of your being rich through games of chance, lottery, races or speculation.

Stick to your routine business and you will get some improvement from February.

D. S. Gupta (Wadala), R. S. Swami (Bombay) and G. M. Mehta (Ahmedabad): None of you have furnished your birth charts.

Please ask again giving full details with the chart.

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Brand New Career For The Millionaire Moppet

SHIRLEY TEMPLE'S 34-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, LORI, HAS A CRUSH ON SHIRLEY TEMPLE.

Not her mother, but the person she refers to as "the little girl," with golden curls and an enhancing set of dimples, she sees on Television at home in Atherton, Northern California where the 29-year-old Shirley Temple Black lives with husband Charles and her three children.

"Lori carries around a Shirley Temple doll, and wants to be an actress," said the gal who won fame as "Little Miss Marker."

"So does Charlie—he's five-and-a-half. But not my daughter Susan—she's 10, and is my creative, artistic child."

Shirley Temple's hair is now dark, her bearing assured, and her conversation mature.

You'd have to look twice to realize she was the golden moppet of the 30's, the cute No. 1 darling at the box office for five years who made so much money as a child star that she was able to "retire" at 12, a "millionafress."

For years, Shirley refused offers to return to her acting career. "But in spite of what was written, I was never adamant against resuming my career," she told me. "And Charlie hasn't been, either.

"In fact, I almost came back for David Selznick's 'Jubilee of Light' on TV three years ago. But it would have meant leaving my family for weeks and I didn't want that.

"I am now doing TV because my children wanted me to. It's a story of my life. Every week in our house we have a family meeting. We take turns being the chairman. When it's Lori's turn, we don't get much done.

"I put the show up to the family, and when the kids heard it was fairy tales, they begged me to take the job. Not only that, but young Charlie and Lori insist on acting with mama, and each will be in one show.

"But I don't believe they will ever realise the little girl they watch in Television is also their mother.

"I MYSELF FEEL RELATED TO HER, AS THOUGH SHE WERE MY LITTLE SISTER, AND I ALWAYS REFER TO THE LITTLE GIRL AS 'HER.'

"I recorded a song today, the theme song for the show—'Dreams Are Made For Children.' I was very nervous. It's the first time I've recorded a song since I was eleven. I sang a song for that remarkable film, 'Catherine,' just before everyone decided I was to have my tonsils removed. And believe me, it sounded like I needed it.'

"The biggest shock of Shirley's childhood was when she celebrated her twelfth birthday, "and my mother told me I was really 13. I cried all day. It's an awful shock to think you're 12 and find you're 13.

"It wasn't my mother's doing. The studio wanted me to seem younger.

"Looking back I did not mind being a child star. Not a bit. It was a game. I didn't know I was a star until much later.

"My mother never discussed it with me, and at 12 I went to a girls' private school, so I didn't miss anything."

Soon after Shirley's divorce from John Agar, David Selznick offered her an unusual proposition. "He wanted to send me to Italy, under a different name, to broaden my acting by playing small parts in European pictures where I wouldn't be known.

"I was feeling pretty blue, and I said I'd think it over during my vacation in Honolulu. But in Honolulu I met Charles Black. I decided what I wanted most was a husband, home and family."

It was little Miss Temple herself who brought into being the Shirley Temple dolls. "I called the chairman of the Ideal Toy Company in New York last March and told him, 'From all the mail I'm getting, this is the right time to bring out the Shirley Temple doll.'

" 'I'm not sure,' he replied 'Let me think about it for a couple of weeks.' Twenty minutes later he called back and said 'O. K.' They sold 130,000 with the first pressing, in October."

The doll is made of plastic, has hair that can't be pulled out, and eyes that roll. And her dresses are of nylon, which had not been invented when Shirley was Queen of the Box Office.

Shirley Temple—the tot's grown up, but the dimple, the smile and the "je ne sais quoi" that endeared her to millions has been carried over into vibrant young womanhood.

But Who'll Be Caligula?

ALEC GUINNESS will star in Robert Graves' "I Claudius."
The 62-year-old author wants to play Emperor Tiberius....

Dan's The Nice, Quiet Type

DAN DURYEA adds up his score as a movie menace: "I killed 37 women, 57 men, beat up 83 men, 45 women, and attempted homicide on 19 women who got away."

Beautiful Yuonne de Carlo plays Sephora, wife of Moses, in Cecil B. de Mille's Biblical spectacle "The Ten Commandments," reputedly one of the most expensive movies ever turned out by Hollywood.

Pay-TV Will Boost Good Movies

TWO successful Hollywood producers — one male, one female — voiced the same strong adjective today in reference to the public's acceptance or rejection of Pay-TV.

"Inevitable," declared Samuel Goldwyn, sitting at his desk working out the preliminaries for his next Theatrical movie, "Porgy and Bess."

Ida Lupino, producing and co-starring with husband Howard Duff in a new chapter of their popular "Mr. Adams and Eve" TV series at the Hal Roach studio a few miles away, summed up the outlook with the same word.

Goldwyn said he wasn't happy in making such a prediction because he feels it will result in the closing of some theatres and might eventually force Hollywood's top moviemakers to turn to the air for their revenue.

He attributes the slumping box office not to Television rivalry but to the inferior movie product that is shown on theatre screens.

"The average filmgoer would rather stay home to see a poor picture for free than go out and pay for a poor one," Goldwyn observed.

He confided his "secret" for making a good motion picture: "Get a good story and you're set. The best cast, producer and director can't make a poor story stand up."

'Pay-TV is as inevitable for our future," remarked Miss Lupino, 'As the fact that Television is here to stay.

★

"Unfortunately, too many people in high circles are adopting the same attitude toward it that the movie folks did toward TV 15 years ago and toward radio twice that long back.

"Instead of realising it can be a great boon to Hollywood, they prefer to become calamity howlers."

Ida believes the coin-box system would have no effect on her show and she doubts seriously if any of the half-hour series offerings now doing out over the air gratis would feel any impact.

"One thing's for sure," stated Ida, a belligerant campaigner against the rating systems. "Pay-TV will see the current unfair polling methods go down the drain. When those coins clink into the box there'll be no question as to how many people are watching!"

Husband Duff, a veteran of both airways—until TV he was a top radio star in the "Sam Spade" series—sees the free system putting more people than ever before to work in all phases of the entertainment field.

"For instance, radio, which everybody said would be finished when the talkies and later Television came in, will be treated to its most flourishing era," Howard predicted.

"Why? Because advertisers will be forced to turn somewhere to get their messages over the air — and radio is the logical medium."

L.A. Is Sure In Luck!

ELVIS PRESLEY has concocted a dire form of punishment for the city of Los Angeles, which gave him such a sound panning during his recent two-night engagement in a local hall — the police even coming out to imprint his gyrations on film.

Elvis is reported to have declared — hold your breath — that he never again will do his act before a Hollywood audience!

Debra Has Now Launched Out On Her Own

HARD TIMES IN MOVIE BUSINESS CAN BE BLAMED FOR ENDING ONE OF THE LONGEST—AND CERTAINLY ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL—ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN A STUDIO AND A STAR.

This came recently when Debra Paget walked up to the 20th Century-Fox pay window, as she had been doing weekly for ten years, and drew her final salary check.

An amateur actress of some talent Debra, at 14, was brought to attention of Daryl Zanuck, then head of 20th and he was so impressed he signed her with these orders to his staff:

"See that she is given every possible training in dramatics, dancing and singing — and above all don't rush her along too fast."

Two years later the youngster made her debut in "Cry Of The Night," and Zanuck, his confidence boosted by the heavy fan response, gave her more and stronger parts.

From the moment she set foot on the lot, Debra, who was barely in her teens decided that career was to come first above everything. She had definite ideas even then as to how this was to be accomplished.

Mainly, she had opinions on how a star should conduct herself in public.

★

By the time she was 20, Debra had, through a campaign of her own planning, created such an aura of glitter and glamour about herself that all Hollywood sighed for "the good old days" when the leading feminine personalities competed with one another in being odd-ball.

Debra read up on Theda Bara, Nita Naldi, Pola Negri Gloria Swanson Clara Bow and other unpredictable ladies of those more spectacular days.

SHE APPLIED SOME OF THEIR MOST EFFECTIVE TOUCHES AND A LOT OF FRESH ONES OF HER OWN INSPIRATION.

For the past few years, Debra has been Hollywood's flashiest exploiter of "colour". None of that girl-next-door, simple-normalcy routine for her.

You don't find Debra marketing, even out for a short drive or a walk, wearing slacks or old skirt and blouse. On the contrary, she's sure to be dressed to the teeth.

"I'd rather be found dead than caught without make-up! declared this determined career campaigner, launching delicately on a piece of broiled fish (for her salt-free diet) at the Beverly Brown Derby.

"Maybe you think I put too much emphasis on that phase of my life, but I can't help being that way.

"As long as my public feels I am a glamorous person, I must strive in every way to see that they are not disillusioned.

When fans come up and ask me for my autograph, I want to be albe to look them in the eye and smile — not cringe in embarrassment because I've been caught off guard."

Debra and her studio split only because she was getting to be a luxury it could no longer afford. Over ten years of option lifts, her salary had become high-bracket — especially for an actress who had to be given tion.

The parting was peaceful, with good-luck expressions on specialised story and role attenboth sides.

"I'll miss all my friends there," said Debra, "But on the whole I think it is wonderful for me to get a chance to be on my own with no strings attached.

"I can take Television offers as they come up; I can make independent movies; or I can accept night-club engagements without asking a studio's consent."

Terry Moore is teamed with a high-powered cast in Fox's movie version of the controversial "Peyton Place."

Took The Title Literally

THE stars of the new "Farewell to Arms" sort of lived up to the title.

Jennifer Jones took off from husband David Selznick and went to India.

Co-star Rock Hudson took off from wife Phyllis and went to the Beverly Hills Hotel.

Joan Collins and Bob Wagner make an attractive romantic couple in "Stopover Tokyo," shot on location in Japan. The stars are seen in a relaxed, off-set shot taken after they were through with the day's chores.

Yuletide Greetings Are A Giveaway To Character

YOU can learn a lot about the stars from their Christmas cards—the showy, the frugal, the charitable, religious, and humorous. And sometimes just a card.

Howard Hughes, for instance, every year sends a five-by-four one-piece plain background card, with holiday greetings printed plain and austere.

Family man, Jimmy Stewart, is represented by a red on the outside "Christmas Album." And on the inside, green, a family photo with Jimmy, wife Gloria, her two sons by a former marriage, their twin girls on Jimmy's lap.

★

The William Holdens, like many public-minded stars and directors, use a token Christmas Card, sending the money that more expensive cards would cost to the Motion Picture Home.

Three big-footed santas from Debbie Reynolds, Eddie Fisher and daughter Carrie—the baby Santa peeking out from under her hat.

The least expensive card: From Elvis and the Colonel.... and Pat Boone advertised "April Love" on his....

A creamed background with a pencil etching of a Christmas tree and a small sleigh containing a man and a woman, with the message: "Just an old-fashioned wish" comes from Kathy and Bing Crosby....

Barbara Stanwyck always has an unusual card. This year, a jolly iridescent Santa is in the foreground, tweaking his whiskers, with his reindeer and sleigh in the rear against a starry dark sky....

★

Again, as last year and the year before, joint greetings from Jimmy Durante and Margie Little.

Red Skelton takes his Christmas card seriously—this year a white bas relief portrait of Madonna and Child, on a blue background backed with gold. Inside: "May peace, joy and happiness be yours this Christmas season."

A plain reminder from Glenn Ford and Ellie to support the asthmatic youngesters at the National Home, with a whole crowd of them visible in a Christmas bulb....

The baby-loving Guy Madisons sent a plain but beautiful etching of Madonna with Child cradled in her arms....

ANN BLYTH, DEEPLY RELIGIOUS, HAS A GOLDEN-HALOED MOTHER AND CHILD —FROM ANN AND JAMES MCNULTY.....

A nativity scene, etched white against grey background and with a "God Bless You" inside is Loretta Young's greeting.

And Alan Ladd purchased his cards from the Childrens' Hospital—a large, winking Santa....

Camouflage Worked Too Darn Well

ACTOR-turned-movie producer Dan Dailey quickly discovered that the boundaries of Hollywood can expand to the most remote corners of the globe — and cause a lot of confusion thereby.

Starring himself as a frogman in a drama titled "The Underwater Warrior." Dan steered his troupe in and around the Hawaiian Islands in search of unlensed outdoor grandeur for background.

On the island of Maui, he stumbled onto a gorgeous secluded patch of nature where the foliage and terrain were especially fresh and photogenic.

Dan shot his footage and returned to headquarters.

There he discovered the horrible embarrassing truth. The lovely backdrop he had shot was actually one planted, painted and dressed by U-I studio technicians for their "Twilight Of The Gods," starring Rock Hudson and Cyd Charisse.

The U-I company had finished shooting on it only the day before. Now Dailey must either rip out the footage made on the "stolen" set or face a possible damage suit.

"All I can offer," said the confused moviemaking neophyte, "Is a poor pun: Here today and gone to Maui."

Flashes From Filmdom

MAHIPAL has been teamed opposite Sandhya in Rajkamal Kalamandir's latest colour venture, "Navrang."
This film, to be shot in Gevacolor, will be made simultaneously in Hindi and Tamil, and will also be shot for the wide and the conventional screens.
Shantaram, who is producing and directing the film, has not yet been able to complete the cast.
The music of the picture is being scored by C. Ramchandra, who has already recorded two songs by Asha Bhonsle.
The Telugu version songs have been sung by Jamuna Rani, a South Indian singer. The lyrics in Telugu have been written by Khosa Raju, on whose song in a South Indian film Waheeda Rehman acquired screen fame in Madras some years ago.
Rajkamal will also launch another major colour venture, previously titled "Hathi Mahal". An elephant named Ramchandra, will act the principal role in this story, which has been jointly written by G. D. Madgulkar and Shums Lucknawi.
Sandhya and a number of new faces will be teamed for important roles in this picture, which also will be directed by Shantaram.

DILIP KUMAR will spend several thousands of rupees to repair an old village school near Igatpuri and build permanent roads and wells in nearly 15 villages in the area in appreciation of villagers' promise to co-operate with his film company to shoot "Ganga Jamna."
To be produced by Dilip Kumar for his brother, Nasir Khan, the film is being launched in the middle of this month.
Instead of having the usual artificial studio sets of a village and its surroundings, Dilip's film crew, under the leadership of director Nitin Bose, will spend several months in the area, using village locales and village inhabitants.
Dilip will be teamed with Vyjayantimala in the leading role, with the supporting cast led by Nasir Khan and Nazir Hussain.
The script of the picture has been prepared by Vajahat Mirza from an original story by Dilip Kumar, which centres round two brothers, highlighting a conflict between duty and relationship.
The film, to be made under the banner of Citizen Films, will feature music by Naushad Ali and songs by Shakeel Badayuni.

★

AURANGZEB'S daughter Zebunissa is now the subject of a Hindi historical film.
Nirupa Roy will play Zebunissa in Narayan Films' "Dehli Darwaza." She will star opposite Raj Kumar.
The story, written and directed by Manu Desai, will treat the subject from the point of view of the bonds existing between Hindus and Muslims in India for many centuries.
Romance and poetry will be the dominant features of the film, which will revolve round the Princess's love for a common soldier.
Producer Nanabhai Patel has not yet completed the cast of the picture.
Bharat Vyas will write the lyrics and S. N. Tripathi will compose the music.

★

A FILM on the folk-songs of Rajasthan will soon be produced by Rajkamal. It will be directed by Chandrashekar, who directed the previous two films, on the folk-songs of Maharashtra and Gujerat.

Buss Almost Led To A Bust-Up

THAT altogether essential Hollywood commodity, the screen kiss, is in trouble again Barely had the reverberations of crooner Pat Boone's anti-bussing ultimatum died down than Frank Borgaze's production of "China Doll" ground to a halt for similar reasons. This time it was a lady rebel.

Li Li Hua, China's top-rated actess, began rehearsing a torrid love scene with Victor Mature. Vic held her hand, circled her dainty shoulder with an arm and pressed her close.

His lips parted expectantly as he moved in for the kiss-and then Miss Hua freed herself, she turned protestingly to Borzage.

"In China," she explained patiently, "We are not demonstrative in public and our actors do not kiss on screen. I couldn't possibly think of doing that, even in an American film."

Nothing Borzage or Mature could say would sway her and the scene was finally rewritten a trifle, the camera merely fading the couple out at the critical instant.

Mature was particularly upset by the incident, feeling it would be a reflection on his stature as a film romancer if he didn't kiss his heroine at least once in a movie.

Miss Hua, incidentally, is one of the most distinctive personalities Filmtown has yet encountered. Tiny, sweet and soft-spoken as she is, there's fire in her eye and voice if anyone attempts to cross her. She's made 63 movies in her native country, designs her own clothes, and sometimes writes her own scripts.

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DELHI PARLEYS

FROM the day Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon 'kidnapped' Mr. Chou-En-Lai to Delhi after the Geneva Conference in 1954 and stole the thunder of talks between Eisenhower and Churchill synchronising with Chou-Nehru parleys, world strategy began to gravitate towards India's capital.

Though Mr. Nehru politely declined to make Delhi the focus of Pan-Asianism even after the appeal of Asian nations which met there to consider the Indonesian crisis then, Delhi, being the window on the East and the centre of an 'uncommitted' democracy on speaking terms with China, began to attract the eye and ears of world statesmen.

Last week marked the peak of the marathon parade of Premiers Siroky and Macmillan with President Sukarno in between and Mr. Nehru used his good offices to bring about a meeting between the British Premier and the Indonesian President, where the Dutch-Indonesian impasse was fully discussed.

★

MR. Macmillan's suggestion of a non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and the West has broken the crust of the stone-walling of Blocs and his statement in Delhi that he would discuss the new Soviet proposals for a 'summit' conference with his colleagues in the Commonwealth in the course of his present tour breathes fresh air in the murky gloom of world tension.

Though the Russians have used pigeons and sputniks for peace offensive, President Eisenhower's 'State of the Union' message in which he declares that he "will go the extra mile, if it will bring us nearer a continuing peace" is heartening and is a good setting for the climate of peace.

In the context of Eisenhower's readiness to wage peace with Bulganin, Dulles' vociferous opposition to an early East-West meeting on disarmament is an anti-climax, as he is an 'unguided missile' answering the schoolboy's description of "Dull, Duller and Dulles."

★

MR. Macmillan's greeting of Nehru as the senior premier of the Commonwealth and his mission to sound the Commonwealth nations on his proposal for East-West non-aggression pact show that he is out to mobilise the Commonwealth forces for peace and march ahead despite Dulles' antics.

Delhi's role in the promotion of Panchashil is not an insignificant factor, despite the lapses of some of its adherents, and if Mr. Macmillan is out to be a pathfinder for peace, it is because of the pressure of uncommitted nations against the Anglo-American line-up and the Dulles line of "massive retaliation from positions of strength" which sputniks have blown up.

The Bandung Conference ideology which has now been taken up on peoples' level by the Afro-Asian Conference at Cairo and its resolutions on West Irian, Goa and world peace are an open challenge to the psuedo-peacemongers and imperialists that the masses in Asia and Africa will not await their pleasure but will forge popular sanctions for peace.

★

MR. Macmillan's aside "I must get home; you never know what you will find when you get home; the charm of Parliamentary government and democracy has the element of uncertainty surrounding it" sums up the woes of politicians who are on missions abroad.

Pakistan premiers who were on tour in America hurried back only to get quit notice; the late Shanmukham Chetty had to go after his return from sterling balance talks in London and even T.T.K. had to face a no-confidence motion and Mundhra storm after his tour of the continents for financial aid.

Democracy is slow to move but quick to act and a politican who considers himself as indispensable to its working is like an ornamental statue on the tower, which claims that it holds the entire structure by its weight.

GETTY'S LIFE-STORY IS A BIG SERMON ON SUCCESS

I first met Jean Paul Getty several years ago in Paris at the home of the Marquis and Marquise Amodio, great friends of mine.

At that time, one of the young ladies he always has about him was an Ethel Le Vane, who seemed to be running him, artistically that is. She was pretty and she seemed to dominate his movements.

She explained him to me as a great collector of art, and said she was going to do a book with him, which she hoped I would like, so I was very interested, I asked. "What is Mr. Getty? Who is Mr. Getty? What does he do?"

She replied, "He is an oil man and prefers to live abroad."

I said, "If he is in oil, he must be rich."

She blushed slightly and said. "Probably so."

OIL RICH

Pobably so, indeed. Fotune Magazine says Paul Getty is the richest American of them all, with a personal fortune of between 700 million and one billion dollars.

I will tell you what I know about this fabulously wealthy man. (No one can say for sure, of course, but he may be the fifth richest man in the world, "poorer" only than King Saud of Saudi Arabia, the Sheik of Kuwait, the Sheik of Qatar and the Nizam of Hyderabad.)

Part of what I write is based on my personal contact with Getty.

Part of it comes from the fascinating information dug up in Los Angeles, San Antonio, New York, London, Paris, wherever his presence or his influence has been felt.

FIRST OF ALL, HE LOOKS LIKE A PROFESSOR WHO IS DISMAYED BY HIS STUDENTS, OR A SCHOLARLY LAWYER WHO HASN'T MUCH HOPE FOR HIS CLIENT.

In a way, too, he resembles one of those hounds that have large, deep-set, blood-shot eyes, with sunken cheeks, expressing great melancholy.

In "Who who," Getty has himself described as nothing more than a "business executive."

His associates describe him as nothing less than a "business genius." I must say he doesn't give the appearance of being either.

CONSERVATIVE

He talks softly, with a slight drawl—from his Oklahoma days, "I guess—and he chooses his words with care.

Often, he presses his well-manicured hands together and rests his chin on the tips of his fingers.

Getty's clothing, like the man who wears it, is very much on the conservative side. No diamond stickpins. No rings.

Just a well-fitting, but slightly rumpled blue or gray business suit, and an overcoat that is a trifle threadworn, which isn't surprising since Getty's had it for 15 years.

In other words, for all his hundreds of millions of dollars, the richest American hardly throws his money around.

Even some of his friends call him stingy, although Getty himself insists he's only being "realistic."

My outline should tell you that while most of his money comes from oil, Getty's assets also include one of New York's plushest hotels, an insurance company and other sources of considerable income.

I should also tell you that while he is America's richest man, he hasn't actually been in the United States for five or six years.

Getty spends part of his time at his palatial estate on the Persian Gulf, and the rest of it in London and Paris, where, by the way, he lives in hotel suites which aren't particularly luxurious.

HE HAS BEEN MARRIED AT LEAST FIVE TIMES, ALL OF THE MARRIAGES ENDING IN DIVORCE, ALTHOUGH THE FIFTH MRS. GETTY HASN'T PACKED UP HER FINAL PAPERS YET.

I say "at least five times" because a lawyer who once was involved in Getty's marital affairs claims he saw documentary evidence of two other marriages—to twin sisters.

At any rate, Getty has five sons by his various wives, the youngest of whom is 11 and the oldest 33, one year younger than Penelope Kitson, the woman rumoured to be the next Mrs. Getty, although she and Getty both deny any wedding plans.

ART TREASURES

Next to accumulating millions of dollars, Getty's primary interest is collecting art treasures. His home at Santa Monica, Calif., houses a collection of paintings, tapestry, sculpture and furniture.

The public is allowed to see it two days a week.

And he has written three books, one on Europe of the 18th century, one on the oil industry and, finally, that - book Athel Le Vane told me about, on collecting art.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, THEY ALL HELPED TO MAKE AMERICA'S RICHEST MAN EVEN RICHER.

Therefore, my first interest in him was naturally his position in the art world.

I asked several people about this, curators and V.I.P.s of the different museums. No one knew about him at all!

EARLY LIFE

Nor was he any better known to the public in general. This is what he said recently, "I do not believe very much has been published about me since 1936."

He was obviously quite pleased with himself when he said it. That's the way he used to want things to be.

Now, though, Fortune Magazine has identified Getty as the richest American, a man worth at least 700 million to one billion dollars. So he is no longer able to—I wonder if he still wants to—remain the mysterious figure he once was.

With an initial investment of dol. 5,000, father Getty went into the oil business in Oklahoma in 1903, when it was still Indian territory.

He struck oil 36 times before his first "duster," which is what they call a dry hole in the petroleum fields. He called his firm the Minnehoma Oil Co., a name which I imagine was supposed to be a combination of Minnesota and Oklahoma.

Meanwhile, son Paul attended the University of Southern California in Los Angeles and the university of California at Berkeley.

In 1913, he was awarded a diploma by Oxford University in England, where he had studied economics and political science.

"My father did not believe in big allowances," Getty has reminisced. "When I was 21, I travelled around the world on an allowance of dol. 210 a month. Transportation is, of course, a major item in expenses, and I had to watch the pennies.

"Many times I went without lunch in order to be able to buy a good dinner."

Getty's major occupation those days was trading low-priced oil leases, which experts tell me is no cinch. But he had some tricks up his sleeves, such as getting a local bank to do the bidding for him on one occasion.

This scared off a number of competitors and made it possible for Getty to pick up a lease for dol. 500 which he sold four months later at a profit of dol. 39,500.

WHEN HE WAS 23 AND A HALF, GETTY SAYS, "I FIGURED I HAD ENOUGH MONEY TO RETIRE," WHICH HE DID.

Less than four years later, though, he went back to work, he says, he did it to take some of the load off his father.

In 1932, at the depths of the terrible depression, Paul acquired his fourth wife. He also began acquiring the property that raised him from the ranks of the mere millionaires.

Prices were at rock bottom, so Getty bought. That was the secret of his amazing financial success.

He took still another wife, his fifth, in 1939, and published his first book two years later.

It was called a "History of the oil business of George Franklin and J. Paul Getty, 1903-39."

People who have taken the trouble to read it say it's a "do it-yourself" book on how to become a millionaire.

PEARL HABOUR

Soon after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Getty ran down to Washington to find out what he could do to help. The Government, said he could take a personal hand in running his Spartan aircraft company in Tulsa, Okla., which was doing important work for the air corporations.

A lot of people in Tulsa say they remember him best for building a concrete bomb shelter in the backyard of the house he rented and never bothering to remove the mountains of dirt.

After the war, Getty decided that "the world's biggest oilfields are in the Middle East" and "I reckoned that we might as well go where the biggest oilfields are."

So, in 1949, he bought a half-share of the oil rights in the neutral zone between Saudi Arabia and the Sheikdom of Kuwait. For a long while, it looked as if Getty had made a terrible mistake, but he struck oil in 1953 and his wells are now turning out something like 50,000 barrels a day.

I wonder if anyone gets more frightened when war threatens to break out in the Middle East than this "art collector" called Jean Paul Getty.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

By ELSA MAXWELL

THE story of America's richest man—as only Elsa Maxwell could tell it!

Elsa Maxwell's name and fame are her passwords to the homes of the wealthy and sophisticated on both sides of the Atlantic. And among the people she has met—and was fascinated by—was oilman J. Paul Getty.

In this article, Elsa Maxwell tells the full story of the "Life and loves of America's richest man."

"Do you REALLY like my cooking, Joe?"

Dental Service At Doorstep

By William Rapp

WASHINGTON

THE Federal Government is taking to wheels to provide vital dental services for home-bound or institutionalised Americans.

To test the use of portable equipment and "offices on wheels," the Division of Dental Public Health of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is studying the dental needs of the elderly and chronically ill in such widely separated localities as Kansas City, Mo. and New York City.

Treatment is now being offered large groups of immobilised Americans who find it physically impossible to climb into a dentist's chair — or to even get to his office.

Co-operating with a four-year Public Health service study in Kansas city are the Kansas City University School of Dentistry and Community Services, Inc., a local nonprofit research organisation.

Before the project is terminated in 1951, 1,500 older persons will have received dental care at home or in institutions.

★

Patients, many of whom are pensioners or on relief, will not be charged for treatment.

Data on costs and methods will be available to community officials and philanthropic agencies which operate in the field of the aged.

Dental societies will be asked to assist in the project.

In New York, a somewhat smaller study is under way, taking advantage of an already existing Home Care Department at Montefiore Hospital.

The Home Care Department has added an oral specialist to its medical teams which make regular visits to about 100 older men and women released from the institution but still requiring care at home.

★

In rural areas, the Federal Government expects to rely increasingly on specially equipped dental trailers.

However, it's unlikely that the Public Health service will tear a page out of the book of the Kentucky mountain dentist who packs his equipment on a horse and goes forth to battle cavities.

If the use of mobile dental trailers proves successful, the dentist with a geriatric practice may, in a few years, be making his rounds just like any physician.

1958 in Japan has witnessed the rage of a Japanese Geisha hairdo. This being the style of the New Year a wig shop in Tokyo is doing thriving business. It takes only four hours to do a Geisha hairdo, but the modern girls say it's faster putting on a wig. Here a young girl is trying a wig on for size.

'C' FOR CULTURE

YESTERDAY afternoon, when I got down from a taxi and wanted to get into my house, I found that I couldn't.

I couldn't, because progress was impeded by a dog sitting on the pavement right in front of the gate.

It was perhaps the largest dog I had seen in *my* life. Twenty yards off, Harish was standing, with a crowd round him.

Harish had come to Calcutta a week ago to take up job as a teacher in a neighbouring school.

I had known him at Patna and put him up pending his finding decent rooms in the locality.

But what was he standing there for—with the crowd round him?

I asked him, and he said that he would tell me everything after we had gone in.

But why hadn't *he* gone in?

He said that he was watching the scenery. I didn't believe him. I was sure that he was watching no scenery but only the dog. I told him so, and he laughed.

HE ASSURED ME THAT THE DOG HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT. ALSO, THAT THE DOG BEING A VEGETARIAN, IT COULD DO NO HARM. I COULD SAFELY GO PAST HIM.

He would follow me later.

★

It was all so mysterious but, after all, I *had* to go in, and so shouted for Rangila.

This was a maid-servant in the house, just turned sixty.

From my experience with her, I was sure she feared no dog. I was right.

She came out, made one of her faces at the dog, and the dog walked away. I entered my house. Five minutes later, Harish joined me.

Naturally, the first thing I asked Harish was, how did he know that the dog was a vegetarian. He said that Hebo told him so.

Who was "Hebo"? Hebo was the owner of the dog—a student in the school where he had been tutoring.

PATTER By *ASUDE*

He added that he was tutoring there no more and that he would be returning to Patna that very night.

★

But why? What on earth had happened? Quite a lot, Harish informed me.

He confessed that he had not sufficient culture in him to teach at Calcutta and so would be making tracks for his home-town without further ado.

And then, the whole story petered out. It is no use your telling me that it is 'incredible.'

I know that myself.

Harish's class consisted of boys between 10 to 12.

On the very day of his joining, he found the school in a state of ferment over a match.

NOT A FOOTBALL OR A CRICKET MATCH, BUT A CINEMA MATCH. HIS CLASS HAD STARTED WHAT THE BOYS ADVERTISED ALL OVER THE PLACE AS THE "BHOTA-MOTA CONTEST."

He understood that Bhota and Mota were the hero and the villain, respectively, of a Bombay screen-hit of the name of *"Le Halwa!"*

Almost all the boys in the school had seen the film, and opinion was sharply divided about the comparative merits of the two principals in the film.

★

The boys in his class returned half-an-hour late after "tiffin."

He understood that they were going round the quarter canvassing.

Not that the neighbours were qualified to vote but they did it because they had seen candidates for the Corporation doing it during elections.

Harish said that when they returned, each had paste-board placards on both sides of him, strung with a thread round the neck.

Some carried the legend: "Vote for Bhota." Others, "Vote for Mota." The paste-board placards were covers torn off exercise-books.

★

That day passed off without any further development.

But next day, after "tiffin," there was a terrific fight in the school yard.

This happened after the result of the "counting" showed a tie.

(Continued on Page 11)

CHEAPER HOUSING AID WILL STEP UP AMERICAN ECONOMY

By James Free

WASHINGTON.

IF President Eisenhower wants to give our national economy a shot in the arm, one excellent way would be to stimulate our housing construction programme, according to Senator John Sparkman (D., Ala.).

As chairman of the Senate Housing Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee, Sparkman has consistently urged more active Federal housing programme.

"This country simply has not been keeping pace with the steady demand for new family housing units," the Senator said in an interview.

"Last year, for example, we were winding up with something like 1,000,000 new family housing units. This simply is not enough.

"Our highway, slum-clearance, urban-redevelopment and other Federal programmes alone are displacing some 300,000 families every year," he explained.

"On top of this there are on the order of 800,000 new families formed annually. These two figures give us a demand for 1,100,000 new housing units. And they do not take into account the 500,000 or more houses or apartment units that outlive their usefulness every year."

★

Sparkman several years ago estimated our new-housing-unit needs at 1,500,000 a year. And he says this figure probably is increasing at an annual rate of 100,000.

"A more positive housing programme could do more than any other single thing to perk up our economy over the entire country," said Sparkman.

The Senator said Mr. Eisenhower is to be commended for "unfreezing" 177,000,000 dollars in three Federal housing programmes: Military housing (107,000,000 dollars), co-operative housing (20,000,000 dollars), and slum clearance (50,000,000 dollars).

Sparkman noted, though that the President had criticised Congress for appropriating these particular funds in the first place, as they were in excess of amounts asked by the Budget Bureau.

"But the biggest need is for available money for new housing construction at lower interest rates. Few can afford new houses at the 5 or 6 per cent plus interest rates they have to pay now, if they can borrow the money at all.

"If the administration would relax its tight money policy through lower discount rates by the Federal Reserve Board, that would really start things moving in the construction industry.

IF FAMILIES THAT WANT HOUSING COULD GET GOVERNMENT-INSURED LOANS AT 4½ PER CENT, OUR ECONOMY WOULD PERK UP A GREAT DEAL."

Rock 'n' Roll Is Cause Of Drunken Brawls

Chronicle Correspondent

VIENNA.

In the Hungarian factory "culture homes", Hungarian youths dance Rock 'n' Roll and organise drunken brawls Budapest newspaper "Esti Hirlap" said.

The youths make "ear-splitting noises and drink rum out of water glasses."

When they are drunk they start fights.

The managers of these culture homes are forced to keep three to four bouncers to preserve order